

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HAMPERS

We beg to notify customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates—

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Moet & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's. |
| | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guilleminet Champagne. | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Vio de Pasta Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Burgundy's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

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THERE are always serious possibilities in a neglected cold, and many victims claimed by pleurisy, pneumonia and chronic bronchitis owe their trouble to neglect in the first instance.

At this season, everybody needs Peps. This handy tablet medicine promptly relieves that tightness and soreness about the chest, hoarseness of the throat and stiffness in the head. Immediately a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth the healing and germicidal fumes released, are carried through the throat and bronchials straight to the lungs.

Peps invigorates the entire bronchial system and is a splendid defence against the many lung dangers of this season.

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For colds, phitis, bronchitis, coughs, bronchial asthma, influenza, sore throat, laryngitis and other throat infections. Peps is invaluable. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Peps.

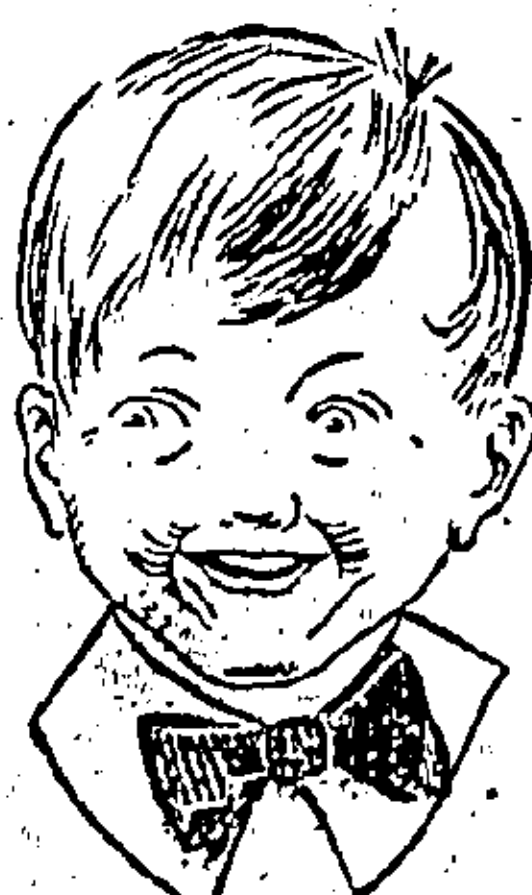


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Glass pots All Chemists and Stores

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

THE QUORN AT KIRBY GATE.

A GREAT ENGLISH FESTIVAL.

FEMININE WOMEN OF THE HUNT.

MELTON MOWBRAY, Nov. 8th.
The following account of the first meet of the Quorn this season, written by Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries for the *Daily Mail* should interest all who care either for horseflesh or the English countryside.

The opening meet of the Quorn Hunt, which took place to-day at Kirby Gate, near Melton Mowbray, is one of the primary manifestations of British life, of the older British life that is, of which our industrial world sees less and less. There is not one of us, though he may never have been in Leicester-shire, to whom the phrase "The Quorn met at Kirby Gate" does not convey a definite meaning, and to the excited Englishman in some lonely club it focuses for a moment the England dear to him but grown a little dim.

Yet events such as this are like the British Constitution; they are very difficult to put on paper. Some parts of them at least are, but perhaps not Kirby Gate itself—an old, grey stone house, with a rose or two still in the garden and an espalier fruit tree between the windows, and an escutcheon over the door.

The Fare For Hunters.

In a room within there is a bright fire and a table with glittering decanters and dishes bearing the same fare that fortified the hunters who hunted under other Georges, and the Joint-Master and his wife are talking to Mr. and Mrs. Astill.

Mr. Astill has farmed at Kirby for a long time now and ridden with the best in his day. This is the forty-second time he has been the host of the Quorn for the opening meet, which makes him, as the Master playfully said, just 43 years of age.

Outside there is a great and gathering crowd, for the Quorn's first meet is something of a public holiday in the district.

Women riders are coming up in numbers, and they bring a great wave of tradition with them. Their shining boot-tops projecting from their smooth, perfect skirts, their erect figures, their rounded and elegant lines, the veil that never yet revealed a bad feature or hid a good one—there they were all again.

Women who rode astride and without a habit were very few. It was in many ways the most striking sight of the day to perceive the women of the Quorn and to realise the paradox as it is to the hunting-field of Leicester—one has to come to find the femininity lost for ever in London.

The Prince Arrives.

A sudden rush of the crowd from where they have been forming a ring round the hounds and a sound of cheering. It is the Prince of Wales who has ridden up. He advances raising his hat. His smile comes and goes as he rides through the crowd to greet Major Burnaby, the Joint Master, and his charming wife and have some words with Mr. and Mrs. Astill, who are presented to him.

Sitting his horse a little farther off is Prince Henry.

The onlookers had not hoped to see the Prince of Wales, but it appears that he made a special point of coming to Kirby Gate, rather than appearing at the distant covert-side (as so many do), for the sake of the Quorn and the local festival and the general *clat* of the day.

The scene at covert-side, when presently one hurried there by car, was like the outskirts of some small, galled, old-time battle. On the rounded skyline of Gartree Hills was a dark, ever-moving force, most of them in fact a crowd of watchers, but they looked like infantry in reserve.

Lower, by the roadside, you caught the red flash of many pink coats, like the cavalry in line awaiting their turn to charge, while above and below the wood, like sentinels, were the solitary forms of two whippers-in watching the covert.

From it rose long-drawn "Ois" and "Ays," which you can with difficulty reproduce in print, as the huntsman encouraged his hounds. Then suddenly came the sound of hounds giving tongue as they found the fox, and anon the huntsman's horn wailing high and shrill as he drew the hounds out of the covert.

The Field In Chase.

Then, almost before we knew where we were, the fox himself appeared, crossing the field by the edge of which we stood, a big, strong fellow with patches of grey in his coat, in no apparent great hurry, looking a trifle overweighted with his brush.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KAISER'S NEW BROTHER-IN-LAW.

HIS MANY VICISSITUDES.

OFTEN "DOWN AND OUT."

Alexander Zoubkoff, the young Russian, who recently married Princess Victoria, the sixty-one-year-old sister of the ex-Kaiser, has written to a Berlin evening newspaper a romantic story of his life and adventures.

"I am," he said, "by no means the green and gallow youth that the newspapers have made me out to be. Sorry as I am to have to disappoint the public on this score, I must own that I am not a mere stripling of twenty-three, but have already reached the mature age of twenty-seven."

"I was born not far from Moscow, at Ikonovo, where my father owned a cloth factory. I left the weaving stool and studied medicine at the University of Moscow, but the revolution upset everything, and in 1921 I had to flee for my life. I managed to escape first to Reval, and then to Upsala, in Sweden, where relatives of my mother, who was a Swede, came to my assistance. I had a job there for a time as a commercial traveller.

Slept At Salvation Army Shelters.

"Circumstances forced me later to leave Sweden. I then signed on as an ordinary seaman in a Finnish tramp steamer. Here I had a monopoly of the dirtiest and most unpleasant jobs on board."

"After three years of life at sea I found me stranded in Berlin. Many a night I had to spend shivering in railway station waiting-rooms or in a Salvation Army shelter. I thought myself lucky, when at last I secured a job as washer-up at a Berlin restaurant for 3s. a day and my food."

"Don't imagine that I am in the least ashamed of having been so hard up," said Zoubkoff. "At one time I had the luck to obtain a part as a film super which brought me in as much as 8s. a day."

"One calling I cannot claim to have followed is that of a professional dancer, a way of earning my living which has been fostered on me by the German newspapers. As a matter of fact, I am a shockingly bad dancer, greatly to the disappointment of the princess, who simply adores dancing."

How He Met The Princess.

"No doubt, however, you want to hear how I came to make the acquaintance of Princess Victoria. It came about in this way. Five months ago I was in Cologne, on my way to Antwerp, where I hoped to work my passage out to the Belgian Congo. When in Cologne I hit on the idea of looking up a distant relative in Bonn with the object of borrowing a few pounds from him. This relative of mine happens to be a frequent visitor to the palace of the princess, and took me with him to tea there."

"Invitations to play tennis soon followed, and a cordial friendship sprang up between the princess and myself. Then we became engaged. I am convinced that our marriage will be a most happy one, as there is a perfect understanding between us. We shall, of course, not live at Bonn. I want to take up a profession as soon as possible, because I wish to earn my own living."

A BOY'S SQUIB.

CAUSES SEVEN FIRES AND RENDERS 23 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Fires rendered seven households homeless in the village of Kings Sutton, 3½ miles from Banbury.

The little son of one of the villagers had lit a squib, and when he found it burning his fingers he threw it into the air. A gust of wind carried it to the thatched roof of a semi-detached cottage in a part of the village called Upper Paradise and the dry material at once ignited.

The flames quickly spread to the adjoining cottage and a high wind fanned them across a roadway to a block of five other similar cottages. Women and children rushed into the street for safety.

About 23 people are without homes and temporary accommodation has been provided in other houses in the village. A relief fund has been started.

Scarcely was he out of sight when the hounds came, casting a little wide of the path he had taken, but well upon his traces. And then all at once came a pink avalanche of riders along the road, dividing and flowing like a stream past the cars in the centre-pieces and galleys, and that great admiral who always hunts, both the joint-masters, the two Princesses well amid the foremost, the sporting parson and the local M.P. rounding up the cortege. The Quorn's season was well and truly begun.

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Alenby	\$3.20
Alor Gajahs	2.50
Amalgamated Malays	4.20
Ayer Moleks	2.65
Balgownie	3.50
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Changkat Serdangs	8.50
Connemaras	2.45
Glencolles	3.15
Indragiris	12.00
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Jimahs	2.85
Kedahs	4.25
Kempas	8.20
Kuala Sidims	4.20
Lunas	3.20
Malaka Pindas	2.70
Mandak Tekongs	0.75
Mentakabs	0.65
New Serendangs	2.35
Pajams	1.30
Pangors	2.75
Sandycrofts	3.40
Scudals	2.70
Sungei Bagans	4.60
Tapihs	3.15
Tambalaks	1.60
Teluk Ansons	3.05
United Malaccas	2.55
Utun Simpans	4.00
Price of raw rubber	71 cts. per lb.

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RUGBY, December 7th.	
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New York	4.88 3/32
Brussels	34.90
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Milan	90.00
Berlin	20.44
Stockholm	18.03
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.34
Vienna	34.62
Prague	184
Helsingfors	193
Madrid	29.60
Lisbon	27/18
Athens	367
Bucharest	790
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 7/8
Bombay	1/8 1/16
Shanghai	2/71
Hong Kong	2/0 3/8
Yokohama	1/10
Silver (spot)	28
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Known and appreciated by Connoisseurs
throughout the Seven Seas,
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Quarts		\$7.00 per bottle
Pint		\$3.70 " "
Baby		\$2.00 " "

It will make the party
go with a swing.

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[A.F.B.]

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 8th, 1927.

H.K. Bank		\$1.14 buy.
Do		London, 2121 buy.
Chartered Bank		\$211 buy.
Mercantile Bank A. & B.	... ..	\$211 nom.
Do	... ..	C. 213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	... ..	\$210 nom.
East Asia Bank	... ..	\$207 nom.
Canton Insurance	... ..	\$555 buy.
Union Insurance	... ..	\$293 buy.
North China Ins.	... ..	Tls. 143 nom.
Yongtong Insurance	... ..	M. \$468 buy.
China Underwriters	... ..	\$1.20 sel.
China Fire Insurance	... ..	\$212 sel.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	... ..	\$235 buy.
Douglases	... ..	\$32 buy.
Steamboats	... ..	\$20 nom.
H.K. Tugs	... ..	\$1.70 nom.
Lido-Chinas (Pref.)	... ..	\$30 nom.
Do	... ..	\$48 nom.
Shell Transport	... ..	\$97 nom.
Waterworks	... ..	\$17 nom.
Benguet Mining	... ..	\$2 nom.
Kaslar Mining Ad.	... ..	\$2 nom.
Langkats (combined)	... ..	Tls. 137 buy.
Do	... ..	(shy) Tls. 10 buy.
Shan. Explorations	... ..	Tls. 24 buy.
Do	... ..	2.90 sel.
Shanghai Loans	... ..	Tls. 6.05 buy.
Baubs	... ..	\$24 buy.
Tromoh Mines	... ..	19/3 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	... ..	\$123 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	... ..	\$35 sel.
China Providents	... ..	\$1.20 sel.
Hongkong	... ..	Tls. 57 buy.
New Engineering	... ..	Tls. 5 sel.
Shanghai Docks	... ..	Tls. 83 sel.
Ewo Cottons	... ..	Tls. 7.10 buy.
Oriental	... ..	Tls. 12 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	... ..	Tls. 44 buy.
Do	... ..	(new) Tls. 22 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	... ..	\$1 buy, 7.10 sel.
H.K. Lands	... ..	\$58 nom.
Shanghai Lands	... ..	Tls. 124 buy.
Knappery Estates	... ..	\$124 sel.
Hong Kong Realities	... ..	\$7.40 nom.
H.K. Territorials	... ..	\$11 nom.
H.K. Tramways	... ..	\$20.80 buy, & 20.80 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	... ..	\$14 sel.
Do	... ..	(new) \$7 sel.
Star Ferris	... ..	\$57 buy.
China Lights (comb.)	... ..	\$12.10 buy.
Do	... ..	(old) \$9.10 buy.
Do	... ..	(new) \$8 buy.
H.K. Electric	... ..	\$56 buy.
Macao Electric	... ..	\$4 buy.
Telephones	... ..	\$3.90 buy, 4.10 sel.
China Buses	... ..	Tls. 64 buy.
Singapore Traction	... ..	\$12/9 nom.
China Sugars	... ..	\$13 nom.
Malacca Sugars	... ..	\$30 sel.
Canton Ice	... ..	\$5 nom.
Cement (combined)	... ..	\$7 sel.
Do	... ..	(old) \$6.60 nom.
Do	... ..	(new) \$1 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	... ..	\$7 sel.
Do	... ..	(new) \$2 nom.
United Amortics	... ..	\$12 sel.
Dairy Farms	... ..	\$15.10 nom.
Watsons	... ..	\$11 nom.
Der A Wings	... ..	\$8 nom.
Lane Crawford	... ..	\$5 sel.
Macintosh	... ..	\$22 sel.
Biscuits	... ..	\$3 nom.
Wm. Everell	... ..	\$5 sel.
H.K. Amusements	... ..	\$10 buy.
H.K. Constructions		\$11 sel.
B'que Indna G. Bonds		\$5 1/2 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans		4% prem. buy.
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OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
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HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETING
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

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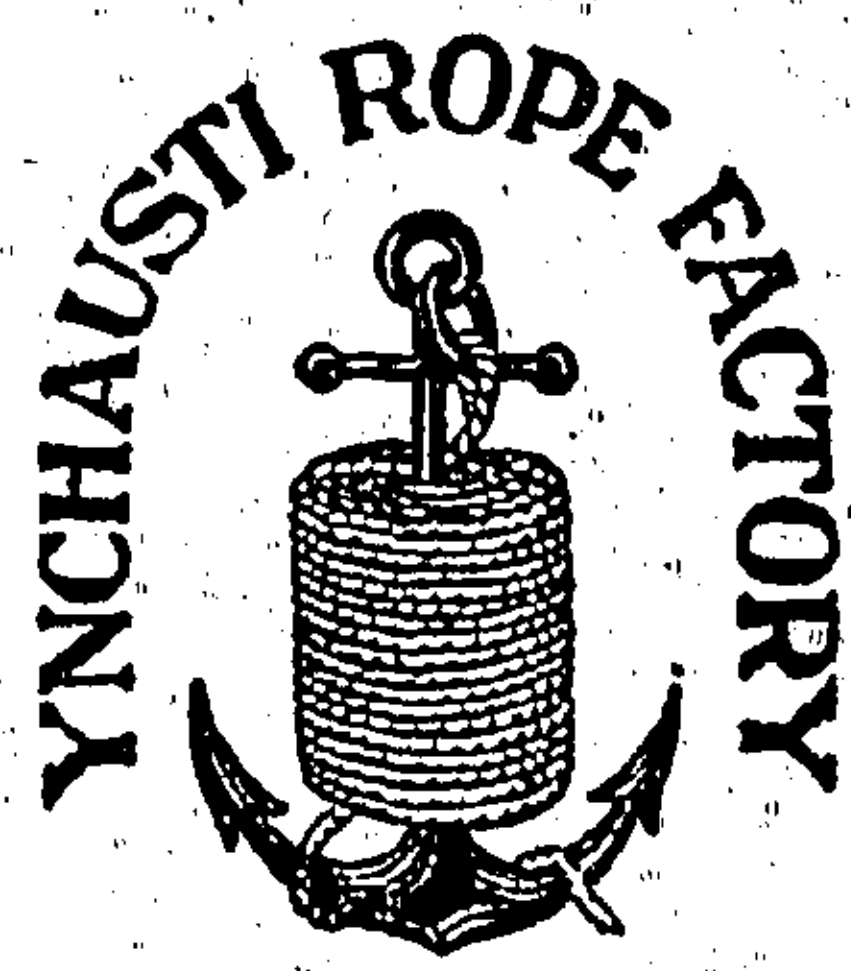
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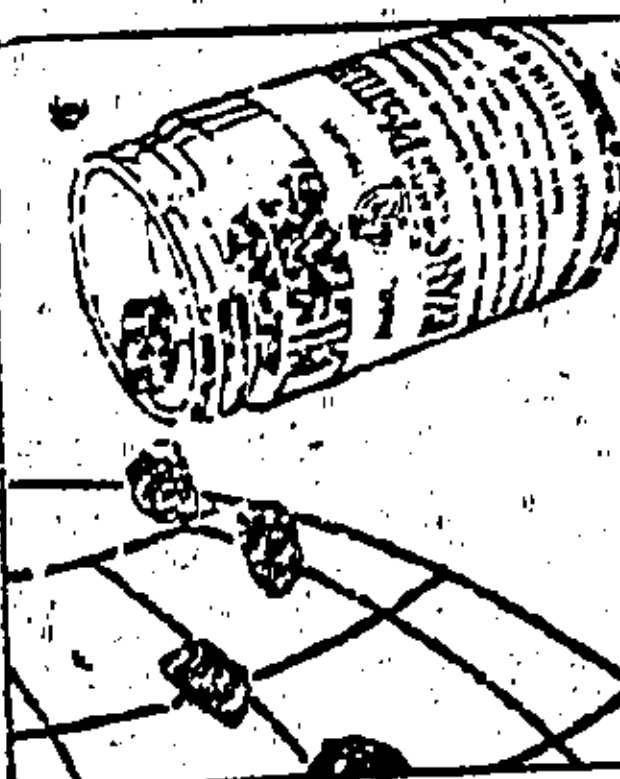
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For Miles and Miles
SOLONY GASOLINE

CHINA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT'S REVIEW OF LEADING INCIDENTS.

"EUROPE AND AMERICA WERE BLUFFED."

FENG YU-HSIANG "THIS SINISTER FIGURE."

China still continues to occupy an important place in the columns of the more serious British newspapers, but its affairs hardly figure so prominently as they did at the time of the "Hankow Barriers," the Nanking outrage and the fall of Shanghai. People realise that the force of the Nationalist eruption has spent itself and China has once more lapsed into a number of warring factions "carrying on a very complicated struggle."

In a copy to hand of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, C.B.E., gives a very interesting review of the year 1927. We reproduce it not only for its own sake but to let our readers see the kind of account of Chinese affairs that is being presented at Home. Mr. Bartlett is not optimistic. He has no belief in any warlord and sees in Feng Yu Hsiang a particularly sinister figure. The triumphs of the Cantonese, he declares proved "too great for the mentality of the victors."

The year 1927 will be memorable in Chinese history. Hankow was surrendered to the Nationalist party, an event which marks the first breach in the wall of foreign extraterritoriality within the Celestial Empire. The year 1927 also saw the despatch of the British Defence Force to Shanghai, and two battalions of Guards serving east of the Suez Canal for the first time in the English history. Changing political currents and civil wars have brought the economic life of the country almost to a standstill. In their political manifestoes and speeches the different Chinese groups nearly always proclaim the same policy, namely, the elimination of Bolshevism, and the restoration of law and order under a united government for the whole of China. Nevertheless they continue to fight. Most important from the foreign standpoint has been the collapse of trade throughout China during 1927, and the gradual dissolution of the economic safeguards which have enabled foreigners to carry on business during the past eighty years. The Yangtze Valley has been swept clear of foreigners; British and Japanese Settlements are derelict and deserted; commerce on the river has practically disappeared, and such vessels as still carry goods can only do so under the British flag and protected by British warships. Beyond Hankow the upper valley of the river has been abandoned altogether.

If trade has suffered badly, religion has suffered still worse. Hardly a trace remains in China to-day of all those vast missionary enterprises to which so much money has been subscribed by the British and American public. Missionaries have been kicked out of the country, lock, stock, and barrel. Their churches, schools, hospitals, and private residences are now looted, desecrated, and rotting in decay. This has indeed been a memorable year. Many landmarks in the story of foreign penetration have disappeared, probably for ever.

The threatening flood of Nationalism let loose by the surrender of the British Concession at Hankow has not, however, overwhelmed foreign interests, as many anticipated at the time. Rather, one may say, it has receded, and the breach in the wall of extraterritoriality is rapidly closing, owing to the unceasing internecine feuds amongst the various groups within the Nationalist party, who are contending for supreme power.

Seven Governments.

When I arrived in China some eight months ago the country was roughly divided into two opposing camps, the North versus the South. The Nationalist or Kuomintang Party professed to be striving to destroy once and for all the arbitrary rule of the Northern War Lords, who have gradually usurped the functions of the moribund Republican Government established after the fall of the Manchurian dynasty in 1911. The bare framework of the Republican Government continued to exist in Peking, but its authority has been usurped by the Ankuochun Party, under the leadership of the Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso Lin. Still the foreign Legations continued to acknowledge the nominal Republican Government, until on June 18th, Chang Tso Lin formally dissolved the old Republican administration and took over the government of the North, proclaiming himself Generalissimo. Since that date the Foreign Ministers are officially accredited to no government, but Chang Tso Lin receives a "de facto" recognition.

When I left China eight weeks ago I could count at least seven independent regional Governments, all separate from one another, but sometimes coalescing from motives of political and military expediency. The chaos and unrest throughout the land have multiplied a hundredfold during the past six months, and the situation of foreign trade and of foreigner traders grows more precarious day by day. Yet news from China is rapidly fading from the front pages of newspapers to those more obscure columns where information must be sought for. The reason is easy to understand. Chinese politics are like a cricket match to which there is no time limit. Each side has as many innings as it desires, and the well-known batsmen are seldom bowled out, but only retire after each one has collected sufficient of the gate money to ensure him a comfortable competency for the remainder of his natural life. Another then takes his stand.

As long as European lives were in danger, the public remained keenly alive. The experiment of Hankow aroused a storm of criticism throughout the Press, but shortly afterwards the "fait accompli" was accepted, and the interest declined. The attack on Shanghai in March last and the murders at Nanking once again aroused public feeling to fever pitch. Now there is a general opinion that the menace to Europeans has passed away. This surmise is partly true. They are safe as long as they remain inside the Settlements and Concessions. Yet the public know little of the financial disasters which threaten almost all foreigners in China. Unless law and order can be restored in the immediate future, trade cannot revive, and traders will be forced to abandon the country of their adoption.

Nationalist Outcry.

The Legations, Consulates, and Military Intelligence Departments are usually even more in the dark than the average Press correspondent, because the latter is in touch with a wider circle of information than the officials. When our Expeditionary Force arrived in Shanghai it brought out an enormous Intelligence Department, of highly qualified officers, some of whom had spent many years in China. But after a very short time the organisation and brains of the Intelligence Departments, not only of England, but of all the Powers, began to collapse, under the strain of attempting to keep touch with the kaleidoscopic movements of Chinese armies. The situation in fortune and rapidity of movement were tremendous, and confounded all the canons of military strategy. Divisions, which twenty-four hours before had been reported fighting in the ranks of the North, were found wandering well within the Southern lines on friendly terms with their erstwhile antagonists. Generals whose names a few days before had been household words in the Kuomintang party were discovered hunting for lucrative jobs at the headquarters of the Ankuochun. Provinces, towns, and waterways changed hands without any apparent reason with a speed and regularity hitherto unknown in warfare, while the most unexpected victories and defeats generally without bloodshed, constantly upset the calculations of minds only trained in the obsolete school of European warfare. The enthusiasm for seeking after reliable military information, speedily evaporated.

The writer on China can only deal with certain broad features in this ever-changing kaleidoscope. The first of the deductions one is entitled to draw from the anarchy and civil wars of the past six months is the decline in the Nationalist outcry in China for the immediate suppression of extraterritorial rights. It was never a territorial slogan, understood and re-echoed by an indignant people struggling for freedom.

Such slogans are impossible and unknown amongst a nation of such vast size, composed of so many different tribes, and speaking so many different dialects. It was the invention of the Cantonese, because it served a useful purpose in stirring up the primitive passions of the ignorant peasants whom they attracted to their standards in the long march from Canton to the Yangtze. The ulterior motive was to obtain control of the only rich and prosperous cities in China, for the purpose of raising funds for the campaign against the North. The Soviet agents found the slogan equally efficacious as a weapon for driving Europeans out of China, and for substituting Russian domination in their place.

Bluffing Europe.

But it can easily be understood how little the mass of the Chinese population were behind this cry, when it is remembered that 95 per cent. of the population are illiterate, and that public opinion in the constitutional acceptance of the term is quite unknown throughout China. The country is so vast that a Chinaman living in Canton knows nothing of what the Canton people are like within fifty miles of his mud hovels. Peking to the Cantonese is even further off than London or New York, and rice *terre*. Thus 95 per cent. of the population are totally ignorant of the fact that extra-territorial rights exist, or of the meaning of the term. They care still less so long as they can obtain enough rice and vegetables to keep body and soul together.

Europe and America were, in fact, completely "bluffed" by the agitation and propaganda of a small band of foreign-trained students, who carry little weight in their own country, and who have yet to prove themselves capable of governing it. At present they are merely employed by the Tapanis and War Lords in their dealings with foreigners. They are invaluable as interpreters, and possess a sound working knowledge of foreign methods of conducting diplomatic warfare, and in the production of those formulas that are time-honoured in intercourse between nations. Thus the Chinese case was presented at the Washington Conference by this student class and some Chinese intellectuals and theorists, half-baked exponents of foreign democracy, who knew far more about the conditions prevailing in the countries in which they had made their studies than they did about the elementary facts which must be faced in the land from which they sprang. The generals and Tapanis responsible for law and order in the provinces were not represented at the Conference; they took but small interest in its proceedings, and still less in its decisions. Had some of them been present they might have thrown much interesting light on the true internal condition of the country, and they would have laughed to derision the idea that the Chinese people were capable of assimilating modern democracy, or that an elected Parliament could exercise any authority over the masses.

But Europe was bluffed by the propaganda of this non-representative student class, aided by the evil counsels of the American missionaries scattered throughout the land, who persistently endeavoured to influence American public opinion to the belief that the Chinese were perfectly capable of governing themselves without any foreign interference. The motives behind this propaganda were chiefly anti-British, a desire to destroy British influence and to ruin British trade in China, and to substitute American in its place.

Missions Wiped Out.

By one of those strange ironies of Fate, of which history furnishes many examples, the keenest advocates of Chinese nationalism, and the most bitter enemies of British commercial interests in China, have been the greatest sufferers in the wars and revolutions of the past year. The American missions have been wiped out. From the far interior to the coastal provinces these great and powerful organisations, partly engaged in converting the Chinese to the Christian faith, partly to a keener appreciation of the virtue of American goods, partly to a sense of the superiority of Standard Oil over that sold by the A.P.C., have been obliged to withdraw their agents. The missions, the churches, the hospitals, and the comfortable private residences throughout China are now derelict and deserted. Whether the abandoned converts still carry on their adopted faith I am unable to say. One hundred million of gold dollars subscribed by the American public must now be written off the balance-sheets of the Methodist and Baptist churches. It is probably lost for ever.

Feng The Pride of American Missions.

I do not know of any Chinese Christian who has ever played a prominent role in the country. With the exception of the so-called Christian General, Feng Yu Hsiang, this sinister figure is a born intriguer, whose political complexion changes as rapidly as the spots on a chameleon. His speciality is the baptism of whole divisions of his army at a time in the muddy waters of the Yellow River. Feng Yu Hsiang was the hope, the pride, the delight of all American missionaries.

He swelled their annual statistics of conversions by whole armies at a time, and the official estimate of

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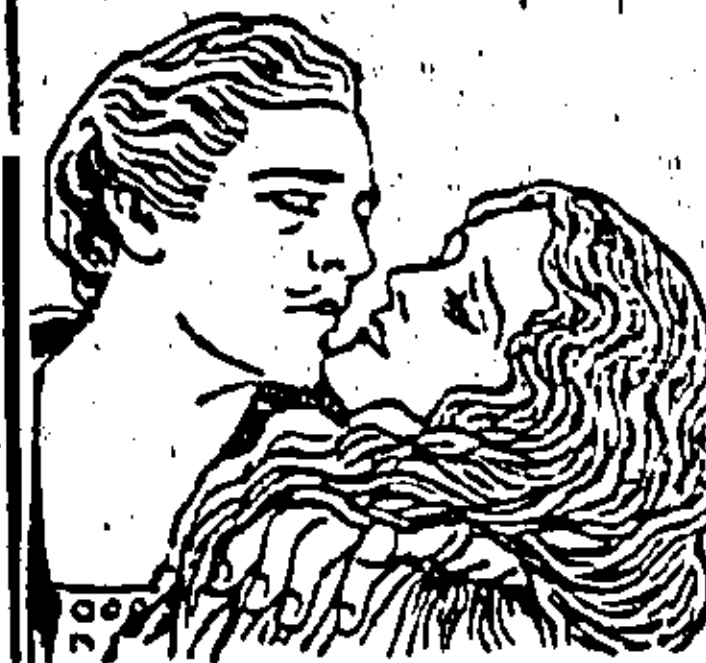
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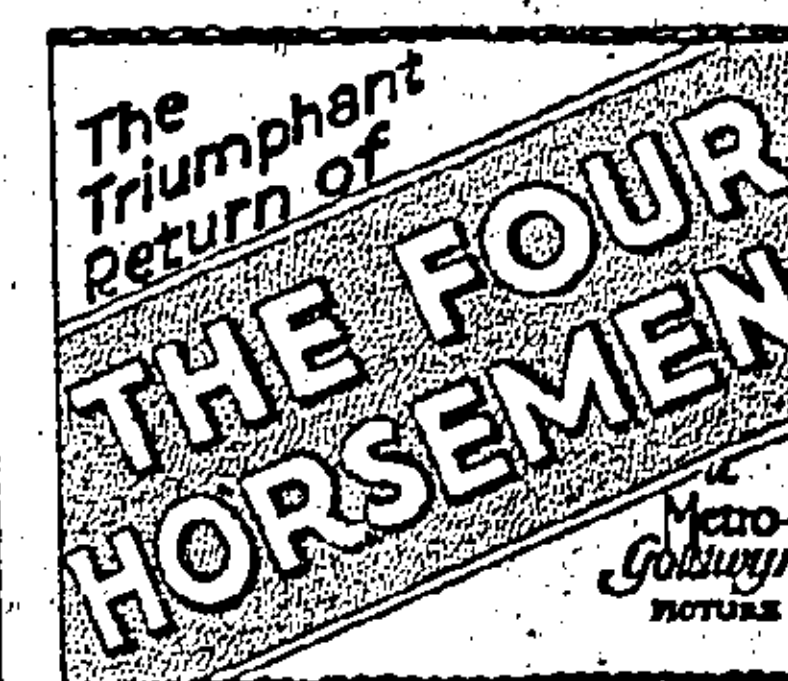
Continuous 5.15 to 8.45 and at 9.20.

the number of these unwilling, and often freezing, converts could always be calculated upon to bring in a corresponding return in dollars from an astonished and delighted American public. But the Christian army of Feng Yu Hsiang enjoys a sinister reputation, worse almost than the army of any other Chinese leader. Its conduct in the field is marked by no higher decorum; discipline, or chivalry towards the weak and defenceless. Murder, loot, and rape follow in its train. The brigades which have been submerged in the nearest local Jordan have no idea what this religious act signifies, or of the tenets of the faith to which they have been forcibly converted. They return to their faith, or rather, the lack of faith, of their forefathers, which is exactly the same as that laid down by Mark Twain, "Do unto others as they would do unto you, only do it first."

Illusions Dispelled.

The surrender of Hankow marked the highwater mark of the Cantonese success. The triumph, however, was too great for the mettle of the victors. They were carried away by their conceits, they could not agree on the equitable distribution of the spoils. The seeds of dissension sprang up with incredible rapidity from this hour.

It has taken the events of the past six months to show the world that the Chinese are not capable of organising a National Government, and to prove that really no National party exists in China to-day. In one respect the period of



civil war and economic chaos has not been altogether fruitless. It has finally dispelled the dreams and illusions of thousands of Chinese who joined the cause of thousands who were wavering, and has changed the opinion of the majority of those foreigners who were hostile to British and Japanese supremacy in China. Those who were the keenest advocates of the abolition of extra-territorial rights and for the rendition of the settlements and concessions are now firmly opposed to any such policy for the time being. They have learnt the bitter but wholesome lesson that if the concessions are surrendered to some particular War Lord, or so-called party, and if they do not happen to belong to that party, there is no place left in China where their lives and properties will be comparatively safe. A Chinese citizen can only call his life and real property his own when he has quitted his native land and placed himself under the protection of the British flag in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, or Ceylon.

(Continued on next column.)

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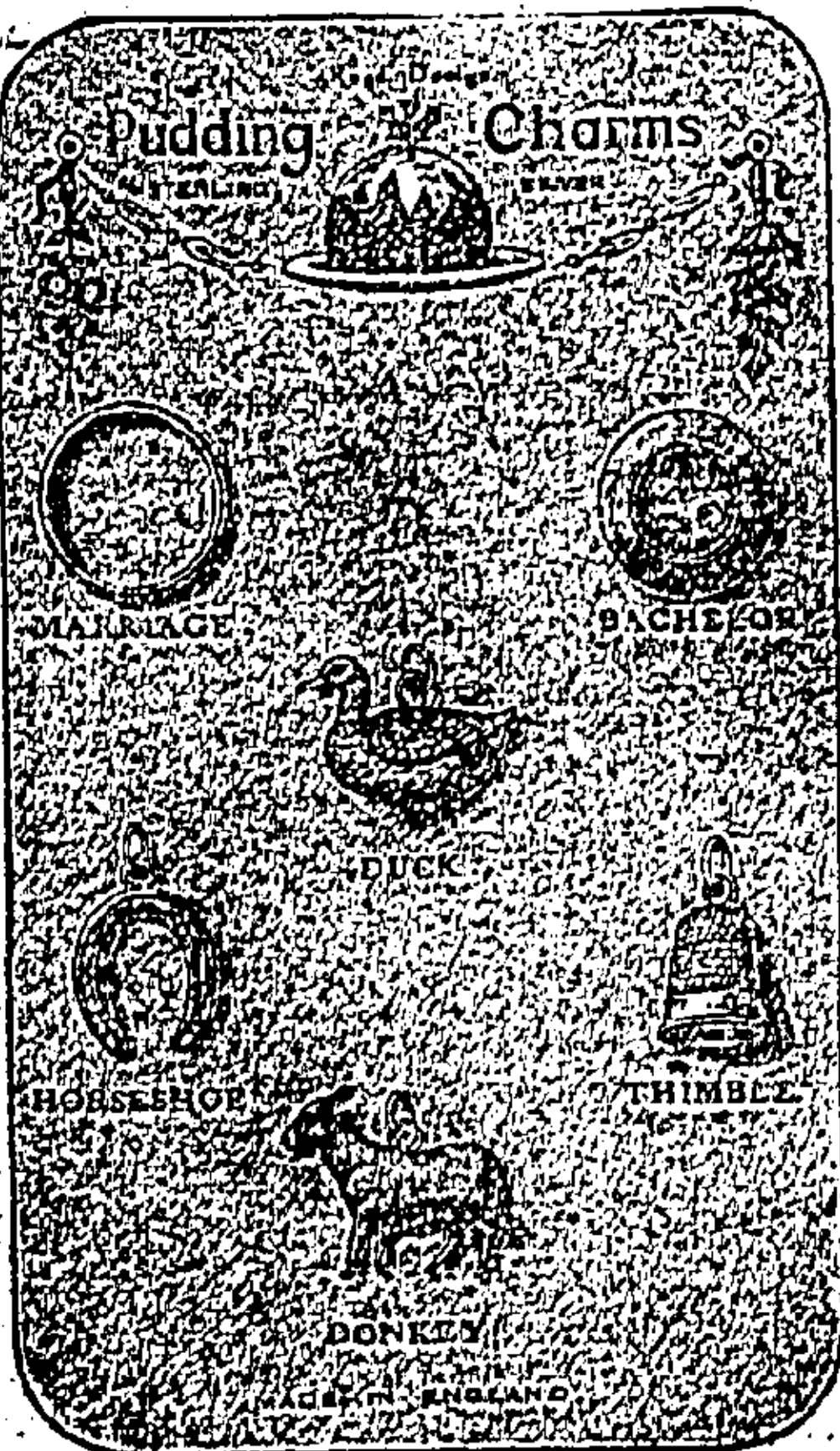
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LOOTING OF MISSIONS IN HONAN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE ARTICLES SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.

MARSHAL FENG'S TROOPS THE CULPRITS.

Marshal Feng's army is generally supposed to be well behaved and in hand—for a Chinese army. This, as the following article reproduced from the *North-China Daily News* clearly shows, has not been the case in Honan.

The Red Spears appear to have been showing as usual consistent and formidable opposition to the invading army.

November 24th. Since reporting last on conditions in north Honan Marshal Feng's troops have been making merry in a few more residences belonging to the Canadian missionaries. The watchmen in charge at Weihueifu appealed to the Country Magistrate who ventured to issue a favourable proclamation but, report says, it counted only as so much "tattered paper." The clothing, carpets, bedding, mattresses, crockery, gramophones, sewing machines, typewriters, and "other valuable articles too numerous to mention," as the auctioneer says, were dragged out of eight residences and disposed of to the curious crowds for what they would bring.

In many cases things of considerable value to their proper owners, but of little obvious use to the vandals, were wantonly destroyed. A large preaching tent, used in country evangelism, and capable of holding hundreds of people, was torn to shreds by the soldiers. With some of the canvas they reaped their socks. Some they made up into waistclothes and some into puttees. The rest they sold on the street.

The Red Spears.

There is plenty of evidence that Feng's armies, like all others that have occupied north Honan in recent years, have maintained only a precarious hold on it against the determination of the "Red Spears" and other Society men to defend their homes and their property against the militarists. A recent letter, speaking of this constant struggle, says,—"Yesterday, standing in this compound, we could see the smoke of burning villages rising like a cloud south of the city."

Another letter gives details of the recent fighting between the Feng-tien and Kuomintang forces around Changtseho. The latter fought from the city walls, the railway station and the mission compounds, which latter they had fortified by putting 87 loop-holes for guns in the north walls. The invaders fought from the Yuan (Shih-kai) fortresses, the big cotton mill and other shelter along the river a mile north of the city. Fortune favoured Feng-tien and the Kuomintang forces retired within the city walls but these old ramparts, like those of Chochow, proved too great an obstacle for speedy reduction and, a few days later, upon the approach of southern reinforcements, the Feng-tien forces retired across the border into Chihli province.

Abandoned By Kuomintang.

The Kuomintang seem to have come to the conclusion that, taking everything into account, north Honan was not worth living in for they too retired from it about November 10 and took themselves to the south of the Yellow River. However, before leaving Changtseho they broke into three hitherto untouched residences in the eastern compound of the United Church of Canada, and carried off those articles which struck their fancy and were easily removed. The summary of this one mission's losses at the hands of Marshal Feng's

troops, so far as reported during these few months, includes 18 foreign residences thoroughly looted and four others partially so, three large hospitals completely stripped, and a fine school building, with its pianos and other furnishings, reduced to ashes.

Christian General At Fault.

Some people try to defend the back-slidden Marshal on the ground that he was not present in person in the north end of the province and that his troops disobeyed his orders to protect foreign life and property. One would like to think that he deserves such a defence but, unfortunately, the proof seems conclusive, from his own conduct, that the proclamation of protection was only camouflage.

It is contained in the fact that, when he reached Kaifeng last summer, knowing that the Honan International Famine Relief Association had funds in a local bank which it had for years been doing famine prevention work, the honest Marshal at once laid an injunction upon the bank, forbidding it to pay money to the officers of the association upon the ground that the organization was "imperialist." Then he forced a "loan" for the relief of "bandit ridden districts." The evidence seems to be that the loan was for the "Riders" in these districts, for his first step was just brazenly to confiscate \$60,000 for his own war chest. And possibly more of which we have not yet heard. How his apologists will manoeuvre to make this "black" look "white" we do not know. It can scarcely be laid to the disobedience of his troops.

Difficulty In Transmitting Money.

In these troublous times, when the Chinese Post and native business agencies will not even attempt to transmit money or credits to many inland places, the transfer of funds to meet mission obligations in the interior is sometimes a problem. The Post Office asks 12 per cent. for postal orders on Honan. We heard the other day of a Post Office order on which \$12 per \$100 was charged for remitting a few hundreds of miles. Good silver dollars were paid in at the Post Office which issued the order. Depreciated Nationalist bills were handed out at the office which paid it, so that the payee actually got less out of it than was originally paid in commission alone. Query, where did the rest of the good money go?

The confidence in, and friendliness towards the Canadian Mission on the part of old business acquaintances has been amply demonstrated by the fact that they have transmitted thousands of dollars from Tientsin to Honan without asking for one cent of commission. This is very gratifying at a time when, in spite of the existence of the Government railways, cotton and other farm products are being transported by cart and boat for hundreds of miles from Honan to Tientsin and the owners have to pay 10 per cent. to have their money remitted back to their homes. And what a commentary on the railways!—*N.C. Daily News.*

SALE OF PRINCE'S BUILDING.

COMPANY'S WINDING UP RESOLUTION CONFIRMED.

It will be recalled that a meeting of shareholders of the Prince's Building and Land Company, Ltd., was held on November 21st, following the sale of Prince's Building to the Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., for \$3,000,000 cash, for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution authorizing the voluntary winding up of the Company, and the appointment of liquidators.

Yesterday afternoon another extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held to confirm as a special resolution the resolution passed at the previous meeting.

Mr. J. E. Joseph (Chairman) presided, and he was supported by Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Sir Robert Ho Tung and the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (directors), Mr. S. K. Moosa (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs. S. S. Perry, A. M. Bowes-Smith, E. M. Raymond, K. F. Lay, D. H. Cooper (representing Mr. A. V. Apcar), M. Nemaze (representing H. M. H. Nemaze), A. Nemaze and Liang, Chi Hao.

The Chairman said: As you are already aware this meeting has been called for the purpose of confirming, as required by law, the special resolution unanimously passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders convened on November 21st, last. I will now read to you that resolution, and beg to propose that it be confirmed by this meeting as a special resolution accordingly.

The Chairman read the resolution, which was as under:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. John Hennessy Seth and Mr. Sydney Hampden Ross, jointly and severally, of the firm of Messrs. Perry, Smith, Seth and Fleming be, and they are hereby appointed, the Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up at a fixed remuneration of \$500."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. K. F. Lay, and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said: I would like to take this opportunity of saying that arrangements are being considered, although not yet completed, with the liquidators for the making of a first return of capital at the rate of \$100 per share to shareholders at an early date, which will be duly announced in the Press in the course of the next few weeks.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

A RUSSIAN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

MORE BANISHEES.

[By NOTE-BOOK.]

"Note-Book" made the daily trip around the Police Courts yesterday, and saw the case of a Russian, an interesting personality, there was not much of interest to record. Over in Kowloon, there were several summonses against European dog owners, who let their pets out without either muzzle or leash. Another three banishees were charged with returning to the Colony before their time.

RUSSIAN'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

A young Russian, named Peter Lembikoff, who arrived in the Colony a few days ago as a stow-away on the s.s. *President Pierce*, from Shanghai, was driven by hunger to surrender himself to the Police as a destitute. He was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with entering Hong Kong without a passport.

The defendant, an interesting personality, has had a most adventurous career and gave a vivid history of his life to the Magistrate, Major C. Willson.

Born of a good family in the Cossack territory, he led an uneventful life with his parents until the upheaval in Russia and all the "Whites" were driven out. Peter was then in his teens. He saw with his own eyes what his parents had to endure from the tormentors. He went to Siberia where he joined a "White" army and fought the "Reds" taking part in many battles and several notches on his stick recorded the number of his victims. Later at Vladivostok, he was captured by the "Reds" and incarcerated in a filthy dungeon.

Lembikoff was, however, released on account of his youth and went South to Mukden where he joined Marshal Chang Tso Lin's "White" Russians. He fought for the Marshal at a monthly wage of only \$14 but thirsting for more adventure than a Chinese warfare provided he deserted and went to Siam. There his troubles with the authorities began. Not having a valid passport he was deported. In Bangkok, 1925, he fared no better. From there he was expelled and proceeded to Burma, where he met with the same trouble.

He went to Canton and there he was promptly arrested by the "Reds" on instructions by Borodin. He was locked up in a police station, but he managed to escape and came to Hong Kong. Here he was again arrested for not having a passport, and was deported to Shanghai as an undesirable. This was in September last year.

From that time until his appearance on Hong Kong soil a few days ago nothing is known of his adventures. He came here as a stow-away, the *President Pierce* as a stow-away, and somehow managed to reach shore undetected. After wandering about the streets of the Colony for several days, he took himself to the police station.

After listening patiently to his story, Major Willson sent Lembikoff to goal for six weeks for entering the Colony a second time without a passport, and an order for his deportation was also made.

MORE RETURNED BANISHEES.

Chinese banished from the Colony are continually returning and no fewer than three cases were heard yesterday at the Magistracy.

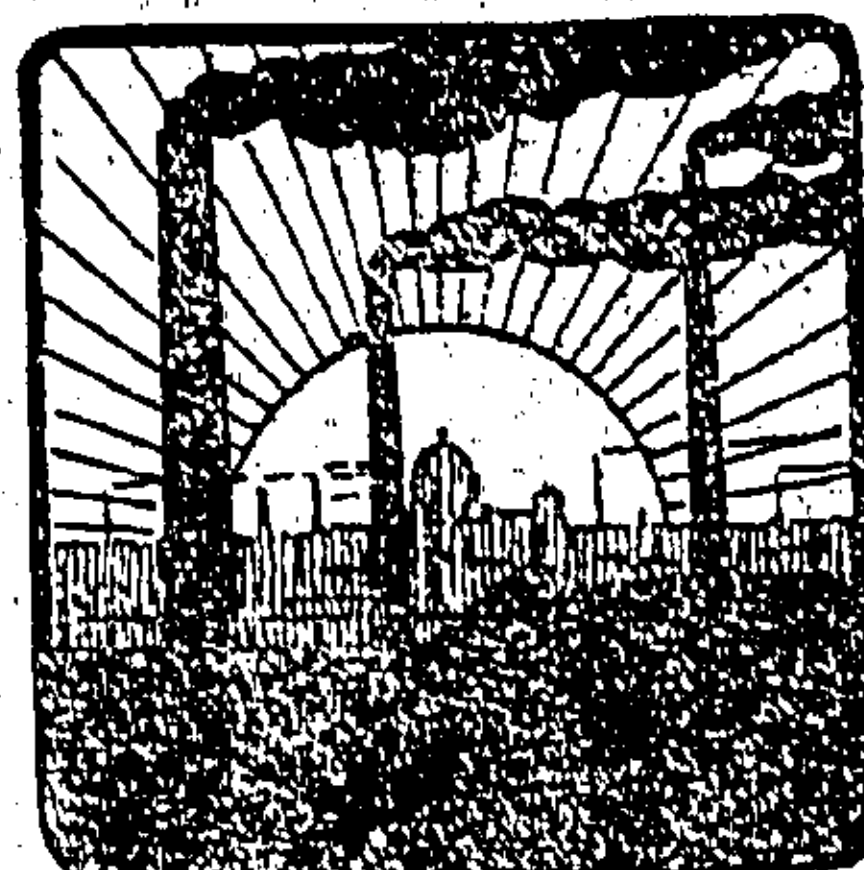
With the coming of Chinese New Year, money is getting tighter in Chinese provinces, and if things go wrong when criminally inclined gentlemen "crack a crib" Hong Kong has a model goal which is quite a haven of refuge.

A Chinese youth who was deported for ten years as recently as June 1st this year, was found wandering through the streets of the Colony. He was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, and his record showed that he had been gaoled for four months in December, 1926, for house-breaking and receiving stolen property. On his release, he was seen to be continually in bad company, and on June 1st this year, he was "confidentially" banished for ten years.

Mr. Lindsell sent him to goal for twelve months and ordered him to receive twelve strokes of the birch. Among the sixteen men sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the Marine Court on Wednesday for boarding the s.s. *President Pierce* without permission, two were taken to the Central Police Station. Yesterday they were brought before the Magistrate and an extra four months' hard labour was added to the sentence in each case.

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THEFT FROM A LINER.

Sneaking up the gangway with a crowd of coolies, a Chinese managed to gain the upper deck of the s.s. *President Pierce* while she was lying alongside the Kowloon Wharves. This man was not a coolie, and so he looked about for something to carry down with him. He chanced upon two iron shackles and a hammer, and making up his mind that he could sell them for a few ten-cent pieces, he lost no time in taking them.

Unfortunately for him, he was caught and yesterday he was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy by Mr. A. M. Miller, of the Dollar Line. The Magistrate sentenced the thief to six weeks' hard labour.

THOSE NAUGHTY DOGS.

A batch of naughty dogs caused their masters' and mistresses appearance before Mr. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

A European lady who answered a summons taken out against her husband for keeping a black mongrel without a licence was fined \$5. Mr. R. C. Witchell was said to have a terrier without a licence. He said he had a licence but he had forgotten to renew it. A conviction was entered.

Mr. F. E. Lawrence thought that a dog would not require a licence until it is six months old, but was told by the Magistrate that that was not so, and that he had to pay \$5 as a fine.

Mr. C. O. Baptista was said to have a big Airedale for which he had no licence. He was also fined \$5.

Two chow dogs were spotted by the police in the house of Mr. A. Rosini and on examination, they were found to be unlicensed. This case was adjourned owing to the absence of Mr. Rosini.

(Continued on next Column.)

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

(Contributed).

It is a recognized fact that apart from the Pictorial, the field is rather limited as regards amusement in Hong Kong, therefore the promoters of the very pleasant evening spent on Wednesday at Mountain View Causeway Bay, are to be congratulated on their success. Quite a good number of invitations were accepted, and with Mr. Longyear presiding at the piano, the success of the evening was assured. The first item, "Exile's Song," sung as a quartet, Messrs. Ben Turner, Peard, Cole and Hopper, gave of their best, bearing in mind the gallant exploit of last Sunday of the "Alpine Climbers." Next came a rehearsal of "Carols performed" by the members of the "Carols Choir" from whom we expect great things at Xmas time. The quartette "Sweet and Low" was given by Messrs. Smith, Colman, Neworth, and two ladies. Community singing was then indulged in, all the favourite songs being well taken up by every one present. The gathering had among its guests Captain Wetherell, who unfortunately had to leave early, owing to important duties at his (private) wireless station. The selections, from different composers, by the pianist, Mr. Longyear, were well received, and gaining well merited praise and bringing to a close a very enjoyable evening.

THE MOTIVELESS CRIME.

The Chinese coolie in the employ of the Dairy Farm Co. who was charged with manslaughter was yesterday committed for trial by Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy.

The defendant, it will be remembered, was alleged to have engaged, with two others not in custody, in a fight against a clansman of his. The trio succeeded in knocking the man unconscious and then rolled him into the harbour. Whatever the motive was, it is not known.

KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO FORWARD.

PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR PEACE INCREASING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kwangsi and Kwangtung factions of the Kuomintang are still raising such forces as they can and generally manœuvring for position. So far there has been no fighting and the whole thing may in the end be peacefully settled. As things go at present armed encounters are expected in the lower four circuits of Kwangtung Province and in Hainan. Both sides are extremely anxious to secure the ports of Pakhoi in South-West Kwangtung and Hoihow in Hainan, in order to allow easy sea communication. The Kwangsi faction claim to be holding the whole island of Hainan.

General Yui Tsak Pak, a Kwangsi commander but siding with the present Kwangtung faction of the Kuomintang, is working hard to plant the Kwangtung standard in Kwangsi. General Yui claims that he has now four army divisions ready for the conquest of Kwangsi. General Wong Shiu Hung, Li Tsai Hsin's supporter, however, declares that no native of Kwangsi is likely to betray his own province and that General Yui will forget the Canton leaders as soon as he has left Cantonese soil with funds and a well equipped army.

The ordinary people of both Hainan and Southern Kwangtung, to which places both sides are rushing troops are heartily tired of the Kuomintang and its warring factions which arrogate to themselves the right to carry on the struggle where and how they like. But the ordinary people of China have no means whatever of making their wishes felt.

Yesterday was the last day in which the Government regulations enforcing the par value of the Central Bank of China notes were to remain operative. On the surface everything was quiet and a dollar note was the equal of five 20 cent pieces. On the other hand prices went up sharply and a good deal of paper money was changing hands at a heavy discount. Unless the Central Bank currency maintains its value the authorities will resort to their threat of forcing every firm to deposit a certain proportion—70 per cent, has been mentioned—of its registered capital with the Bank. The Bank is at present redeeming some of its notes, people being allowed to get in exchange up to five dollars' worth of other currency, and larger sums when good reasons can be advanced.

Mr. T. T. Lee, a son of a San Francisco overseas Chinese, who was appointed by Mr. Sun Fo, then Commissioner of Reconstruction in Canton, to the management of the Yueh-Han Railroad two years ago, will shortly be released from jail in Canton. Charges of corruption were brought against him but never tried in a judicial court. Mr. T. T. Lee is a graduate of the University of California and since joining the Kuomintang Party he has occupied many important posts, including those of Commissioner of Public Utility, and manager of a number of railways.

THE STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.

SERGT. McMAHON STILL CRITICALLY ILL.

DEAD CONSTABLE'S FUNERAL.

ACTIVE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

On enquiry late last night at the Government Civil Hospital Dr. Valentine informed us that Sergt. Thomas McMahon's condition was still very grave. "He has," said the doctor, "passed a fairly comfortable day, but the crisis is very far from being over. However, he is going on quite as well as could possibly be hoped."

With regard to the other casualties Chinese Constable No. 68 Chan Shing is still very ill indeed. On the other hand Detective Constable No. 440 Lui Tang is much better and I am very pleased with his progress. It is, however, too early to pronounce him out of danger.

The Indian Constable, Ali Asgar Khan, who was shot in the thigh is getting on very well indeed, and the prisoner will also recover."

FUNERAL OF HEROIC CONSTABLE.

TRIBUTE BY COLLEAGUES AND PUBLIC.

Members of the Hong Kong Police and many civilians were present at the funeral yesterday afternoon of Chinese Constable Wan Wong Chi, who lost his life in a gallant effort to capture the gunman as he was passing the Yamaty ferry wharf. The assassin was subsequently disabled and captured by another constable.

The funeral was very impressive over 300 members of the Police Force being in the procession. All units of the Force were represented, there being contingents of European, Indian and Chinese police, and the Police Reserves comprising the Indian, Chinese and Mobile Sections. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, D.S.P. (Reserves), Mr. Wm. le Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., Chief Inspector W. Kent, Inspectors Peter Grant, Andrew, Cotton, Barnett, and other officers.

A Chinese string band led the procession, and following the coffin was the deceased constable's wife, infant child, and other relatives. The procession started from Hill Road at 2.30 in the afternoon, its route being through Des Vaux Road West, Centre Street, Queen's Road West, and thence past the No. 7 Police Station to the Chinese Cemetery at Pokfulam, where burial took place with the usual Chinese funeral rites.

A fitting tribute to the deceased constable was paid by the members of the Force at the Cemetery. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mr. G. B. Hartford saluted the coffin as they passed, and similar honour was paid by the other representatives of the various units. The Police Reserves who were in mufti bowed as they passed the coffin.

Floral tributes were sent by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. G. B. Hartford, all units of the Hong Kong Police and Reserves, and Divisional Stations.

The Deceased Constable's Service Record.

The deceased, who was 29 years of age, was a native of Tokau village, Tungku district, Kwangtung. He leaves a widow and a small son and daughter.

He joined the Hong Kong Police Force at the age of 23 years on January 15th, 1921, and had reached the rank of first class police constable at the time of his death.

During his almost seven years' service with the Police Force, the deceased constable had had a good record, and has passed two examinations in First Aid.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT CLUE.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Hong Kong Police are hard at work upon the case and hope to be able to arrest before long the one member of the gang who escaped. Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence) had no further statement about the case to make yesterday. It appears that the gags, tape and wires used by this gang to secure their victims are very similar to those in several recent armed robberies. This opens a very promising field of investigation and the police are optimistic of their chances of rounding up a good many of these human pests.

A MODERN WITCH OF ENDOR.

HOW MEDIUMS ARE CHOSEN.

ONE OF THEM TELLS HER OWN STORY.

SPIRITS AND THEIR HABITS.

[BY C. L. C.]

Appropos my article on a "Chinese Seance" appearing in the *Daily Press* last Wednesday, I wish to give your readers further facts regarding spiritualism in China, which have been given me by a well-known woman medium in Hong Kong.

Some of the things told me about spirits and the pranks they play are not entirely without humour and one has to stretch one's imagination very far to believe the half of it. Yet a vast majority of Chinese have implicit faith in spiritualism and practise it openly.

I found my medium sitting in a darkened room amid many wooden gods of different sizes and features. Some of them were ugly and awe inspiring enough to give one the creeps. The mistress of this miniature chamber of horrors herself looked like a witch out of a fairy tale. Her claws, or shall I say finger-nails, were long and dirty. Her face had a sunken shrivelled look, and she scanned her visitors (myself and a Chinese friend) as if to say "you two are not going to get out of this place alive."

After explaining why we had dared to intrude upon her, we were offered trestle stools, and two small cups of tea were poured out for us. We remained looking at her and she at us for fully ten minutes, and not a word was spoken. My friend made me a sign and I went over to place two dollars in the waiting palm. Then our hostess began to talk in a chanting voice.

"Spirits? You want to know all about spirits, eh?" she said to me. I nodded, and she immediately gave a sarcastic laugh. "Why," she said, "foreign devils do not believe in them and if the Police catch us, they will arrest me for a witch, so why should you come here?" I assured her that I had not come from the Police and that I had only come to satisfy myself as to her powers.

Mediums Chosen By Spirits.

"Well, then I will tell you this much that no woman would willingly act as a medium. Looking back I would give ten years of my life to have escaped at the time when the spirits possessed me. But now it is no use. They got hold of me and I cannot get rid of them. I'll tell you how they come. The spirits must have mediums in this world through whom they can return and hold communication with the living. The first thing they do is to go out "medium hunting," and their prey are young and virtuous girls. Once they select a woman to be their medium, they suddenly make manifestations through her."

"When I was first chosen, I was having my mid-day meal with my father, mother and younger sisters. The first sign manifested was that I fell in a swoon, cold perspiration broke out all over my body and I began to talk, unknown to myself of course, of things not connected with our family life. My mother at once knew the sign, and she spent a large sum of money to get the spirits exorcised, but all to no purpose. In a few days, the spirits returned and continued doing so at short intervals, until I was totally broken down and began to obey them without a struggle. That was how I became a medium and it is in the same way that others are driven to it."

"Now it is an easy matter for me to invoke any spirits to come into my person and speak through me. But it is no easy job to go into the nether world to find the one you seek. I have to pass through many "guardians" in the sphere where spirits dwell, before I can come to the one I seek." At this stage, my informant smiled to herself as though in reminiscence of some amusing episode in her career. I seized the opportunity to ask her whether there were good and bad spirits.

"Mischievous Spirits."

"Bad spirits, there are none," she said, "but there are some very naughty ones who are hard to get rid off. You see, in a seance when we are asked to go down into the nether world and bring up the spirit of someone they wish to talk to, there are bound to be other spirits who would follow me up. We cannot refuse them as they are "big" spirits and have a commanding voice."

The Spirit Of The "Fiery God."

"Among the spirits who try to follow a medium up into the world is the "Fiery god," but where he is concerned we always do our best to give him the slip. For it would never do to bring him up, because he causes fires wherever he goes. Once upon a time a medium was sent down to invoke the spirit of a dead relative. But this medium was weak and the result was that the "Fiery god" followed her up. Immediately the house was one golden glow and through no ordinary agency whatsoever, the whole premises were ignited."

The Fisherman's God.

"There is another spirit which is known in the spirit world as the "Fishermen's god." He also wants to accompany us up but he is only a songster, and whenever he comes up with a medium, the medium bursts out into song instead of talking."

Kham Soo Wong.

"Kham Soo Wong" is the name of the spirit of the "Bamboo god." He is a troublesome spirit and if brought to this world by a medium, he begins attacking everyone he sees with a long bamboo pole, using the medium for this end. Of course, the medium would not know anything. She would be like one demented, running wild and hitting everyone she meets. She would finally end by putting her head in to a drain."

I told her of how a Malay runs amok, and asked her if that was not a similar case to when a person is possessed by this bamboo god. She emphatically replied that it could not be, because neither Malays nor foreigners worship spirits, and spirits only go to those who believe in them.

Cha Tien Tai Sing.

Cha Tien Tai Sing, my informant said, is the name given to the spirit of the "Monkey god." He is fond of following mediums, and once he is brought up, the medium assumes the antics of a monkey. She would jump about and climb trees like old Jacko."

Hup Lam Koo.

From what this old lady had told me it would appear that Freud's theory of diagnosing sickness in the mind has been practised in China in rather a different form for thousands of years. Spirits are also invoked to cure disease, and this is being done with the greatest of success throughout China every day!

The way they go about it is this. First a spirit is invoked to tell why the person is sick, and whether there is any cure for it. If the spirit says that the sick man is in no danger, he would be asked for a remedy. The spirit would name one, and the nature of the remedy, is invariably to burn joss offering and with the ashes to brew a kind of tea for the afflicted person to drink.

Greedy Children's Spirits.

Asked if there was any truth in the belief that mediums carry dead men's bones with them, this one said that bones of dead children are carried, not for the purpose of invoking a spirit to attend a seance, but for fortune telling.

The bones carried must necessarily be those of little children, who were gifted with a prattling tongue. Grown up persons' bones are of no use, for they are discreet and would not say anything which might offend a person, but a little child has no discretion and it will always speak the truth and shame the devil.

There is, however, one thing to be careful about, and that is never to place cakes on the table while a medium is being asked to tell your fortune, because when the spirit of the little child, whose bones the medium is carrying, comes into the medium, it would be tempted by the cakes, and, as children will be children, it would eat the cakes and remain dumb. The result will be that the medium cannot tell you anything.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST MOTORIST.

QUESTION OF DIMMING DISCUSSED.

WITNESS WHO WAS KNOCKED TEN FEET.

The manslaughter charge against Sandhi Khan, an Indian motor driver in the employ of Mr. C. Bernard Brown, was continued yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The defendant will be remembered as having knocked down four persons on November 18th at Connaught Road West. One of the party injured was a young Chinese woman, who died almost immediately. Defendant is also charged with failing to report to the police and also with driving at an excessive speed.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, Sur., is appearing for the defendant, and Mr. R. A. Wadesap is watching the case for the owner of the car. The case for the prosecution is being conducted by Sub-Insp. Alexander.

At the morning session, Sub-Insp. A. H. Mason was recalled to be cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada. In reply to questions, witness said that he had had considerable experience of traffic conditions in the Colony. In the district where the accident took place it would be correct to drive on the left centre of the road, as at the time of the accident, the wharves for the Canton and Macao steamers were usually congested.

Mr. d'Almada: If a driver of one car meets another car with full lights on, would it be his duty to dim his lights?

Mr. Lindsell remarked that there was no question of duty, there being no regulation to that effect. "Whether a motorist should dim or not is still a disputed point," added the Magistrate.

Mr. d'Almada: If one car should dim, would it not be the duty of the other car to dim also?

Insp. Mason: It would not be his duty, but it would be the courtesy of the road.

Mr. Lindsell: Would it? Do you consider it the courtesy of the road to dim?

Insp. Mason: Well, if a car dimmed, and I was driving in the opposite direction, I should certainly dim my lights.

Mr. d'Almada: Certainly you agree there. But when dimmers are used it is not as easy to see traffic as if full lights were on!

Mr. Lindsell: That of course is a great argument against dimming.

The Speed Of The Car.

Questioned as to the car's speed witness said that he was of the opinion that it must have been going at 30 miles an hour. He made this deduction from the damages to the car.

Injured Man's Story.

Let Kit, a shroff employed by Messrs. Campbell Moore & Co., said that he was walking with the deceased on the night in question. The unfortunate girl was on his right and when they came to Connaught Road West, he was knocked down from behind and he did not know what had knocked him down. He was caught squarely and thrown a distance of about ten feet. When he got up, he saw the deceased about ten feet away from him. He went up to her and found her unconscious. They were not walking in the centre of the road.

Corroborative evidence was also given by other of the injured party and the case was adjourned until 11 a.m. this morning.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVES.

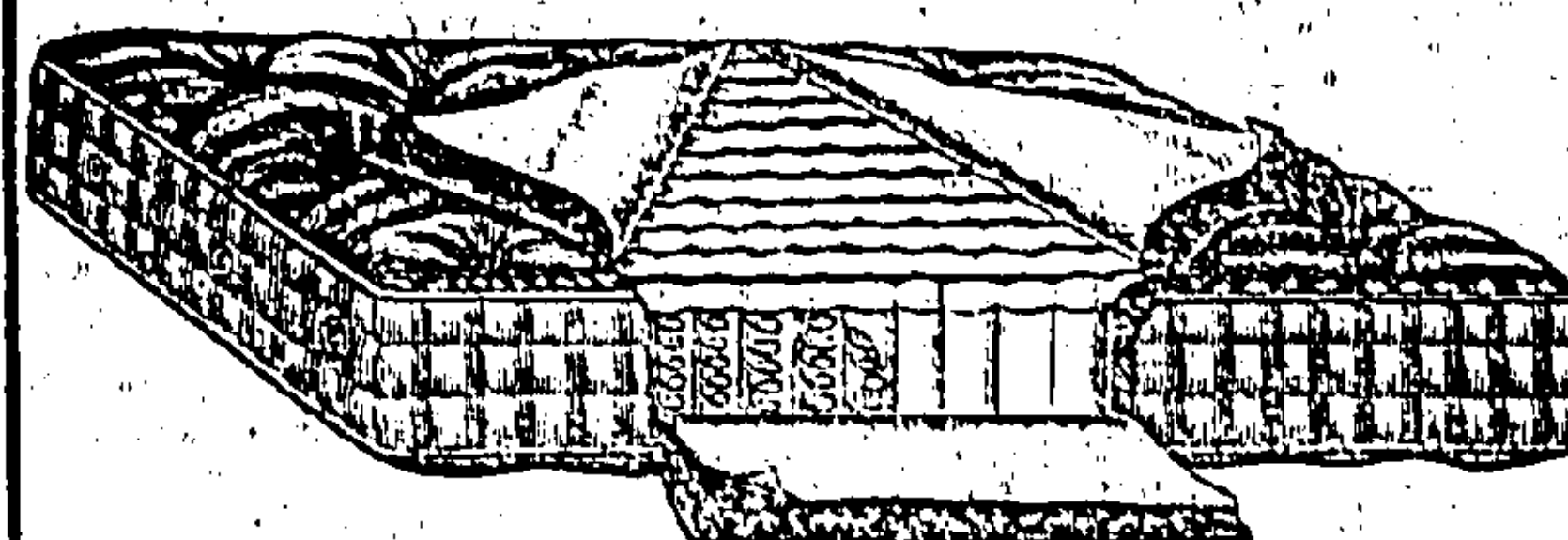
INTERNATIONAL SHARP-SHOOTER'S COMPANY.

The post of Company Commander of the International Sharpshooters' Company of the Hong Kong Police Reserves has been given to Mr. E. R. Dovey, who will have the rank of Sub-Inspector.

It is intended to limit the strength to fifty, and there are a few more vacancies. The Sharpshooters' Company will be a uniformed unit of the Reserves, and will not be required to do drill or attend parades. Being an international unit, those who join will not be required to take the oath. Every facility will, however, be given to members who wish to do practice shooting on the range either with rifle or revolver, and members will not be put to any expense in connection with such practice.

The Sharpshooters' Company is not confined to ex-officers, but is open to all ranks of ex-Service men of the Navy and Army, provided they have the one necessary qualification of being good shots with either rifle or revolver.

THE "HEATHER BED" — SPRING MATTRESS —



THE LAST WORD IN MATTRESS COMFORT

ABOVE IS THE MATTRESS OPENED TO SHOW THE CONSTRUCTION. THE SECRET OF ITS GREAT RESILIENCY AND COMFORT IS THE SERIES OF SMALL SPRINGS, EACH IN A SEPARATE POCKET, AS CAN BE SEEN WHEN THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CASES ARE TURNED BACK.

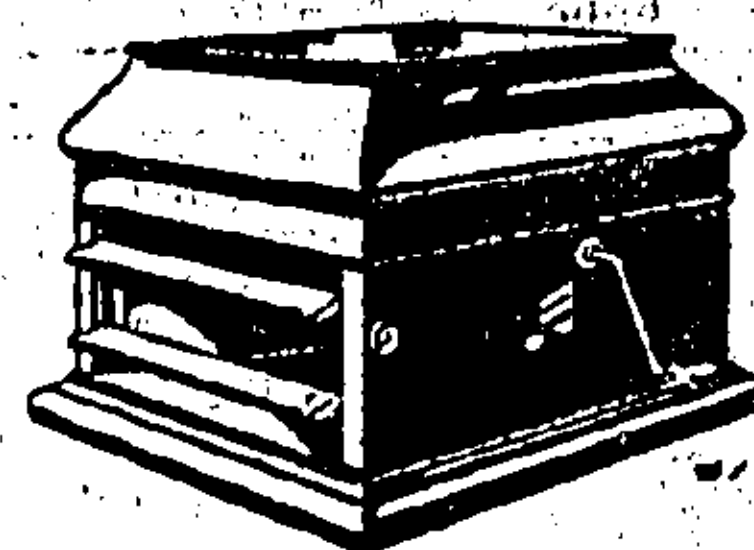
THIS MATTRESS IS MADE ON OUR OWN PREMISES, AND CAN BE SEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT ANY TIME.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

The Viva-tonal Columbia

STANDARD TABLE GRAND \$125.00

THIS instrument is modelled on artistic lines that have made this Columbia type famous as the standard of all Table Grands.



The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.

BEGIN YOUR CHRISTMAS BOOK-BUYING NOW. HERE ARE SOME GOOD TITLES!

"FATHER INDIA." By C. S. RANGA IYER. ... \$1.50

In this book the Author, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of India, and refutes much that has been said about his countrymen in Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India."

"THIS BELIEVING WORLD." By LEWIS BROWNE. \$5.50

A simple account of the Great Religions of Mankind. With more than 70 illustrations and animated maps drawn by the author.

"IN DARKEST LONDON." By Mrs. CECIL CHESTERTON \$1.90

This most vivid look is in itself a wonderfully fascinating account of the underworld.

"FROM SOCIALISM TO FASCISM." By IVANOE BUNOMI. \$6.50

The events of recent years in Italy, an epitome, dramatic and even staggering, of the world's post-war troubles, are of real interest to British readers, for, though Britain has no need of a Mussolini, she would do well to reflect on the Italian revolution from the political ideas of last century.

"GREAT CAPTAINS UNVEILED." By B. H. LIDDELL HART. \$9.50

A wonderful book on military history.

"LAWRENCE AND THE ARABS." By ROBERT GRAVES. \$5.50

A full and intimate account of Lawrence's life and adventures.

"THE ARMY AND SEA POWER." By MARCO R. FARGITER. \$8.00

This book recounts and analyses the contribution of the Army to sea-power from the early days of the Spanish Main to the present day.

"THE MEANING OF ROTARY." By A. ROTARIAN. \$2.50

An exposition of the aims and objects of the Rotary Movement and their practical application. With an introduction by JOHN GALSWORTHY.

"A BOOK ABOUT PARIS." By PAUL & PEARL ADAM. \$9.50

With 16 illustrations from drawings by H. F. WARRING. The frontispiece is coloured by hand, 8 plates are reproduced in 2 colours and 7 in monochrome.

"THROUGH JADE-GATE AND CENTRAL ASIA." \$7.50

By M. CABLE. An account of journeys in Kansu, Turkestan and the Gobi Desert. With illustrations and map.

"SONGS OF THE SEA FROM RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERSE." \$11.25

Illustrated by DONALD MAXWELL.

"THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO THE VENETIAN." \$5.50

With an introduction by JOHN MAXWELL and fully illustrated with 20 drawings in Pen and Ink by ADRIAN DE FAUSTON, and 11 photographic plates.

"NEW JOURNEYS IN OLD ASIA." By H. C. GANDER. \$10.00

To the taste for the strange and the undiscovered these vignettes of Indo-China, Siam, Yarn and Bali lavishly cater. Starting from Hong Kong the writer journeyed through little-explored districts of great charm which foreigners are just beginning to visit. Many reproductions of etchings give the work unusual distinction.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

"HONG KONG'S BOOK-LOVERS' PARADISE"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE.

THAT Portion of WATERLOO ROAD between ANGLO STREET and PINEAPPLE ROAD is temporarily CLOSED to Traffic.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police,
Hong Kong, 7th Dec., 1927. [5621]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the DECEMBER MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 24th DECEMBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from Dr. F. PIERCE GROVE, The Polo Club, FONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1927.

THE Company having declared A FINAL DIVIDEND OF 10% (Ten Per Cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th JUNE, 1927, Holders of Bearer Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividend on presentation of the Bearer Shares and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to any one of the following Banks:

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE BARQUE BELGE NUIE L'ETRANGER.

The Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the day.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION. [5622]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. D. D. MEHTA, and Mr. M. D. MEHTA, have CHANGED to have any Connection with Our Firm since 23rd OCTOBER, 1927. The Power of Attorney given by us in their Favour has been CANCELLED.

M. N. MEHTA,
65, Ezra Street,
CALCUTTA,
KOLKATA & CANTON. [5615]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

6th JANUARY, 1928.

MEMBERS are requested to send in their Applications for Tickets for the Ball as soon as possible to S. T. HUTLIN, c/o LINTHARD & DAVIS, Englishmen wishing to join the Society should apply to the above named. [5592]

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

HOLDERS of Share Warrants to Bearer in the above Company Numbered 1 to 336,000 (inclusive) of 5 Shares Each and 1 to 84,000 (inclusive) of 20 Shares Each are reminded that after payment of Coupon No. 50 the Coupons on such Warrants will be Exhausted. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the date for payment of the dividend for which Coupon No. 50 will be used holders of these Bearer Warrants should cut off the talons attached to the warrants. Particulars of the talons should then be entered in a PRINTED LIST (Form of which will be obtainable ONLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, ST. HILLEN'S COURT, 22, GREAT ST. HILLEN'S, LONDON, E.C.3), and the Printed List ACCOMPANIED BY THE TALONS should be lodged by the holder in Person (if Resident in England) or by his Banker or other Agent Resident in England (BUT NOT THROUGH THE POST) at the Company's Office mentioned above.

No talon will be accepted unless accompanied by a list duly completed and signed by the warrant holder (if Resident in England) or by a banker or other Agent resident in England. Receipts will be given for the lists and talons and if these are found in order new coupons will be issued in exchange for the receipts on or after the FOURTH DAY after lodgment of talons and lists.

By Order of the Board,
E. A. SMITH REWSE,
Secretary.

St. HILLEN'S COURT,
22, Great St. Hillem,
London, October, 1927. [5600]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS EVE
&
NEW YEAR'S EVE
DINNER DANCE
8.30 P.M. to 12 MIDNIGHT.

\$2.50 PER PERSON.

BOOKING can now be made at the Hotel.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1927, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft New Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A Print of such draft New Memorandum of Association and a Print of the Existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Building, aforesaid, and a comparison of the Print of the Existing Memorandum of Association with the Print of the draft New Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft New Memorandum of Association differs from the Existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such New Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the Sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the Print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following purposes, viz:—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft New Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A Print of such New Articles and a Print of the Existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Building, aforesaid. In such Print portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Existing Articles are indicated by underlining in Black Ink and by Marginal Notes. Should the Meeting approve of such New Articles with or without modification, the Sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

(2) That the New Articles of Association already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be, and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for the Existing Articles thereof.

and also for the following purposes, viz:—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the proposed General Agents' Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messieurs SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY of the other part. A Copy of the proposed General Agents' Agreement may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Building, aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such proposed General Agents' Agreement, with or without modification, the Sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution, viz:—

(3) That the proposed General Agents' Agreement already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be, and the same is hereby adopted by the Company and the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to attach to such Agreement the Common Seal of the Company and to execute the same in pursuance of the Articles of Association of the Company.

and also for the following purposes, viz:—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the following further Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

(4) That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of Fifteen Fully Paid Up Shares of \$1,000 each and that the Rights Privileges and Conditions following be attached thereto, that is to say:—
(a) The said Fifteen Shares shall be called "Founders' Shares" and shall be issued in accordance with Clause 12 of the General Agents' Agreement referred to in Resolution No. 3 hereof.

(b) That each Founders' Share shall carry with it the following Rights:—
(1) To receive by way of Dividend One-Ninth part of the total amount declared distributable by way of Profits to the Shareholders.

(2) Shall rank as equivalent for Voting Power to 1,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company.

(3) Shall in the event of the Company being Wound up in any way the Ordinary Shareholders ceasing to retain any interest directly or indirectly in the business of the Company in any manner whatsoever as a going concern be entitled after payment of the Ordinary Shareholders of the Fully Paid Up value of their Shares (but without prejudice in any way to the Rights of the dissentient Shareholders under Section 185 of the Company's Ordinance 1911 which dissentient Shareholders shall include the Holders of Founders' Shares if they do dissent) to have equally distributed amongst them the sum of \$150,000 or such lesser sum as may remain over after making the aforesaid payments and if after making the aforesaid payments there shall still be a surplus for distribution then One Sixth of such surplus shall be equally distributed amongst them and the balance paid to the Ordinary Shareholders.

INTIMATIONS.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1927, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions Nos. 1, 4 and 5.

Should the above Resolution No. 1 be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court or Hong Kong for confirmation.

Dated this Fifth day of October, 1927.
SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY,
General Managers. [5616]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, Victoria, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1927, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1927, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8 A.M. THURSDAY, the 10th DECEMBER, 1927, until THURSDAY, the 22nd DECEMBER, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

Shareholders intending to send in for Registration Transfers of Partly Paid "New" Shares are particularly requested to note that the liability to pay the Final Call of \$3 Per Share is not transferred to the Transferee, and the Company will therefore require Payment of the Final Call before registering a Transfer of "New" Shares.

On all Final Calls paid in advance of the ultimately due date, the Company pays Interest half-yearly, i.e., to 31st DECEMBER and 30th JUNE, at the rate of Seven Per Cent Per Annum from the date of payment of the call until the date when the call finally falls due.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 5th Dec., 1927. [5610]

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$135,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply—Messrs. DRACONS,
Princes' Building.
[5608]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

TO SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT
No. 8A, DUDDELL STREET,
VICTORIA, HONG KONG,
ON

MONDAY, 12th DAY OF DEC., 1927,
At 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

IN THREE LOTS.

No. 181 to 171, PRAYA EAST.
INLAND LOT No. 489 SECTION D AND REMAINING PORTION AND MARINE LOT No. 271, SECTION D.
MARINE LOT No. 271, SECTION C AND REMAINING PORTION AND MARINE LOT No. 283, SECTION F, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

The Properties consist of:—
LOT 1.—All Those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situated at PRAYA EAST, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, and respectively registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 283, SECTIONS C, D, E, and the REMAINING PORTION together with the Messuages or Tenements thereon respectively known as Nos. 161 to 171, PRAYA EAST.

Area: 11,593 Square Feet or thereabouts.
Proportion of Crown Rent: \$210.84 Per Annum.

LOT 2.—All Those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situated at WANCHAI ROAD, Victoria, aforesaid, and respectively registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 489, SECTION D and the REMAINING PORTION AND MARINE LOT No. 271, SECTION D. These Lots are now Vacant Land on which were previously erected 100 to 118 (Even Numbers) WANCHAI ROAD.

Area: 11,326 Square Feet or thereabouts.
Proportion of Crown Rent: \$163.94 Per Annum.

LOT 3.—All Those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situated at PRAYA EAST, Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 271, SECTION C and the REMAINING PORTION AND MARINE LOT No. 283, SECTION F. These Lots are now Vacant Land on which were formerly erected the Messuages known as Nos. 175 to 183, PRAYA EAST.

Area: 9,177 Square Feet or thereabouts.
Proportion of Crown Rent: \$184.44 Per Annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DRACONS,
Vendors' Solicitors,
1, DEA VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OR FROM
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers. [5601]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 5/NS 130-7 dated Hong Kong, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1927, for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 50150/50159 in the Name of Mr. ARNOLD RUSSELL RIVETT has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 22nd DECEMBER, 1927, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 130-7 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 22nd November, 1927. [5558]

MACAO RACES.

MACAO RACES.

MACAO RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

SUNDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1927.
(Weather Permitting).

FIRST SADDLING BELL: 12.30 P.M.

FIRST RACE AT 1 P.M.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE 40 Cts.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE \$2.00

STEEPLECHASERS TO MACAO.

S.S. "LUNGSEAN"—8.30 A.M.,

SUNDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

S.S. "SUI AN"—9.30 A.M.,

SUNDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

RETURN FROM MACAO—

S.S. "SUI AN"—3.30 P.M.

S.S. "LUNGSEAN"—5.00 P.M.

By Order,

S. W. CHENG,
Secretary. [5597]

TO LET.

A FLAT in HUMPHREYS BUILDING, KOWLOON.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[5617]

TO LET.—From FEBRUARY, Furnished Four-roomed BUNGALOW with large Verandah at CHEUNGCHOW Tennis Court attached. Apply to Box 5647, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5607]

FOR SALE.—ERSKINE SIX: DE LUXE SEDAN: 1927, Model Fully Equipped, Brand New. \$3,200—Apply Box 5614, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5614]

WANTED TO RENT.—Furnished FLAT for 2 or 3 Months from JANUARY, 1928.—Reply Box No. 5623, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5623]

TO LET.

OFFICES & GODOWN

IN NEW BUILDING.

BEST SITUATION.

Apply

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE.

5, Queen's Road Central. [5620]

FLATS

TO LET

46/52, NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

Apply to

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PRINCE'S BUILDING,

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BIRTH.

KLEIN.—On December 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. KLEIN, a daughter.

DEATH.

HARTWELL.—On December 2nd, at Hwangshien Shantung, CHARLES NORRIS HARTWELL, Southern Baptist Missionary.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 9th, 1927.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS AND A SURTAX.

The British Labour Party have decided upon a new departure, which has aroused some interest in political circles. This is the appointment of a Committee with instructions to draw up a programme for the next General Election. Up to the present the Socialists have never appealed to the electorate on a cut-and-dried programme. The explanation of their schemes to create an Earthly Paradise was left to the imagination of individual candidates. This is now to be altered, and apparently there is to be a programme which will be put forward as the official policy of the party. But whether it will be adhered to remains to be seen.

A curious omission is to be noted in the composition of the Committee. Mr. FRANK SNOWDEN, his able lieutenant, Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, have not been asked to serve. It is generally recognised that the Socialist ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. GRAHAM, who was the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the MacDonald Administration, are easily the foremost financial experts in the Parliamentary Labour Party. The fact that they have been left off the party is taken to mean that the party is to be definitely pledged to the surtax, of which Mr. Snowden does not approve. There is thus the possibility of a split among the leading Socialists between now and the General Election.

The surtax referred to is a bone of contention in the political world just now. It was put forward as practical politics at the Labour Party's annual conference and adopted, which might mean anything or nothing, for all sorts of proposals find acceptance in that assembly and nobody hears of them again. But in this case Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD as the party leader has made it clear that he accepts the surtax and that it will be a cardinal point in the Labour Party's programme at the next election. The surtax means that, on the average, 2/- in the pound is to be levied on all incomes of over £500 a year derived from investments.

The surtax takes the place of the capital levy about which we heard so much a few years ago. The Socialists found it expedient to drop the capital levy, which was too obviously a form of confiscation, and instead they have put forward the idea of a surtax. It is claimed that by this means £35,000,000 per annum could be raised, and the money would be available—not for the reduction of the National Debt, or the relief of existing taxation, but for what is styled "social services," that is, doles to unemployed, and so forth. Mr. SNOWDEN, who is a man with a clear head and a knowledge of finance—and having been, moreover, Chancellor of the Exchequer—realises the inherent folly of a surtax on investments. He will have nothing to do with it, and has publicly denounced the scheme. In consequence relations are strained between him and his Labour friends.

There is something superficially attractive in a surtax on investment incomes of over £500 a year. The plan is calculated to appeal to the mob, who are always ready to applaud any scheme of despoliation if it seems to offer them advantages at the expense of others. This, of course, is the aspect of the proposal which finds favour in the eyes of Socialist wire-pullers, who have an eye on the ballot-box at the General Election. They believe the surtax would win them votes. But as we have said, Mr. SNOWDEN and some other level-headed men in the party are hostile to it. Mr. SNOWDEN holds that national prosperity can only be restored by lowering taxation, and thereby assisting people to save, for it is the savings of thrifty folk that provide the money for investments—the capital which is the life-blood of industry.

If incomes of over £500 a year were to be subjected to a surtax the incentive to thrift would disappear. Not only would the national savings be reduced below their already low level, but the tendency to evade the tax by gift and other means would largely reduce its yield and that of the existing super-tax. The amount available for taxation would therefore become progressively smaller, the national reserve of fluid capital would be diminished and trade would be crippled. It is a foolish project, but it shows very clearly what mad-batters the Socialists are when it comes to financial questions. Apparently they go on the assumption that large schemes of social reform can be financed out of the pockets of the "idle rich" without injury to anybody else. A great deal will be heard of this subject between now and the next appeal to the electorate.

TOLERATION.

WHEN pessimists write and speak dimly of the degeneracy of the times it is always well to remember one small but important matter in which we have progressed—namely toleration in a good many directions. That caustic old cleric Archbishop TEMPLE defined toleration as "putting up with what we don't like." To-day we find the Rationalist Association of Hong Kong—and every other big town in Christendom—pleasantly explaining away the cherished beliefs of the majority of the community, and because they are free to do so, in any public room they like to hire no one feels "one penny the worse." We know, in fact, that to suppress them or bait them as our grandfathers would have done, would be to convert twenty or so amiable gentlemen into nearly as many fiery fanatics preaching their faith under persecution.

Our imperialist adventures have been a great experiment in toleration. We have to put up with all sorts of things instinctively shocking to the Anglo-Saxon mind—polygamy, the indolence of primitive nations, their curious mentality and so on. And we have learnt, on closer acquaintanceship, that none of these things is as terrible as it seems. If it is essentially inhuman and horrible, such as *tutule* or cannibalism we have generally been able to remove it to the great relief of the peoples concerned.

It is toleration that enables progress to be made, and hygienic lines, in the matter of women's dress have aroused no more than a few growls; no theological objection has been raised either to wireless or aviation, but there was a time when even the use of chloroform in a maternity ward was considered very "wicked."

Two Portuguese cases of diphtheria were reported from Kowloon on Wednesday.

There will be a meeting of the China Underwriters' Ltd., to-day at noon, at St. George's Building.

Lady Francis Tyrwhitt and Miss Tyrwhitt were among the passengers disembarking here yesterday from the *Empress of Russia*.

Dr. J. B. Addison, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hong Kong, is proceeding on leave by the P. and O. s.s. *Alma* on Saturday, December 17th.

The Council of the Helena May Institute have decided in view of the lack of support forthcoming to make no arrangements for Dress-making and French Classes in the present season.—APRY.

The distribution of prizes to pupils of the Kowloon Junior British School, Gum Club Hill, is to take place on Tuesday, December 20th, at 10.30 a.m. Mrs. Cook will distribute the awards.

At Lung Wa Tau, a Chinese was knocked down by a motor-cycle. The rider failed to stop after the accident, and did not notify the police. The injured man was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital for attention.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. William Kenneth Way, assistant of the Dollar Steamship Line, and residing at No. 38, Ice House Street, to Miss Lena Pearl McKenzie, stenographer with Messrs. Goetz & Co., residing at No. 8, Bridges Street.

A youthful *foke* of a Chinese medicine shop, at No. 400, Dea Voerx Road West, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having been injured in the head and body by some sacks of medicine, stored in an attic, falling on him while he was asleep.

The 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers carried out a very impressive route march through the Western district City yesterday morning. They set out at 7.35 a.m., headed by their band and pipers and drummers, wearing fighting order kit. Their march concluded about 11.45 when they returned to Murray Barracks by way of the Praya.

Letters of administration in respect of the estate of Ng Choy, widow, late of Tai Tong village, Tai Shan district, Kowloon, who died at this place on September 10th, 1926, have been granted to Li Shi, alias Cheung Li Shi, of 134, Connaught Road Central, also a widow, and the guardian of the lawfully adopted son, Cheung Tak Lun, until he attains the age of 21 years. The testator leaves estate in Hong Kong valued at \$4,400.

When a case containing the rear axles of a Thornycroft six-wheeled motor lorry fell off a motor truck yesterday at 1.30 p.m., just outside the Victoria Recreation Club, six coolies who were sitting on top of the cases, were sent flying to the ground. They all received injuries, and one of them had to be removed to hospital in an ambulance. The case of axles were on rollers, and when the truck, which was carrying it, made a sharp turn to Murray Road, the case slid off to the ground.

Owing to bad weather encountered outside, the P. and O. s.s. *Morea* did not arrive with the Home mail yesterday. She was originally scheduled to come into port about noon, and last night was thought to be arriving at 5 p.m., but by the afternoon it was learned that she would not enter port until to-day. She was then stated to be due to anchor in Junk Bay at 10 p.m. and to enter harbour early this morning. The mail from the United Kingdom, dated London, November 10th, should be ready for delivery and collection by an early hour. The *Morea* leaves later in the day for the North, mail for Home and Europe via Siberia closing at the G.P.O. at 3.30 p.m.

INVESTITURE FOR "SUNNING" HERO.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEXT WEEK.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) will hold an investiture at Government House next Wednesday at 4 p.m.

The occasion will be the decoration of Mr. T. P. Bentley, formerly Chief Officer of the s.s. *Sunning*, which was pirated on November, last year, with the O.B.E., by His Excellency.

NANKING'S MILITARY COUNCIL AUTHORISE GENERAL LI TO LEAD ARMY CORPS.

"TO ATTACK CANTON FROM THE EAST, WEST
AND NORTH RIVERS."

FENGTIENESE TROOPS RETREAT IN NORTHERN
SHANSI.

HSUCHOWFU STILL HELD BY THE NORTHERNERS.

WANG CHING WEI TO ATTEND FINAL PRELIMINARY KUOMINTANG MEETING.

It now seems more than ever certain that a struggle will take place in various parts of Kwangtung for supremacy in Canton. The vernacular Press states that the attack will be made "from the East, West and North Rivers."

Marshal Feng's troops in the south-east of Shantung are threatening Yenchow, and the inhabitants of Shantung's capital (Tsinan) are reported to be getting anxious as the conflict approaches them.

Further north, the Fengtienese and Shansi troops are still battling away, evidently with the latter in the ascendant near Tatum, in Northern Shansi.

The severe struggle for Hsuehchowfu continues, and foreign reports state that the city is still held by the Shantung troops.

Regardless of the attempt to exclude him, Mr. Wang Ching Wei says that he will be present at the final session of the preliminary meetings of the Kuomintang at Shanghai.

THE STRUGGLE AT HSUCHOWFU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Dec. 7th.

The Northerners claim that Marshal Chang Tsung Chang is still holding Hsuehchowfu, and has repulsed attacks with the aid of reinforcements.

Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's main army is concentrated at Lincheng. The Premier, Pan Fu, has not yet left for Shantung, and it is reported that he is attempting to raise more money to take to Chang Tsung Chang before leaving.

The Japanese Legation declares that it has no knowledge of any plans for the despatch of Japanese forces to Shantung.

Foreign messages from Tsinan state that the Shantung troops, personally commanded by Chang Tsung Chang, are still holding Hsuehchowfu despite of repeated attacks by the Nationalists and the Kuomintang.

A critical situation was created there recently when all the Sun Chuan Fang and Chihli troops were withdrawn and sent to Lincheng and Tsinan, respectively, for the purpose of meeting the Kuomintang attacks. With only Shantung troops holding the city, the Nationalists almost captured it, but the attacks were driven off by desperate fighting. It is stated that these withdrawals from Hsuehchowfu are preliminary to Sun Chuan Fang's supplanting Chang Tsung Chang in Shantung if the latter fails to hold Hsuehchowfu.

It is officially stated that Chang Tsung Chang claims that the Kuomintang are now 30 li west of Hsuehchowfu.

FENG'S CAVALRY IN SOUTH- EASTERN SHANTUNG.

(Wah Ts: Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, December 8th. Marshal Feng's cavalry are threatening Yenchow, in the South-Eastern Shantung. The inhabitants of Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, are anxiously fearing that the war is nearing them.

Fighting between Feng's troops and the Shantung forces continues between Huachuang and Hsuehchow.

In response to Marshal Feng's request, General Ho Ying Chien has left Shanghai for Nanking whence he will proceed to the front to assist in the drive towards Shantung.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, has told pressmen that he will undoubtedly attend the final session of the preliminary meeting to-morrow regardless of General Li Tsai Hsin's proposal to exclude him.

A reliable report to hand stated that General Chang Tsung Chang's troops, aided by a large number of reinforcements, re-captured Hsuehchow after an hour's severe fighting with Marshal Feng's troops.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

The Shantung Front.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7th. The serious reverse inflicted on Marshal Chang Tsung Chang's Army a few days ago, is followed by more serious news from the front which offers explanation of the critical position on the Shantung front.

Chang Tsung Chang's troops are becoming very restive and desertions are common as the result of the failure of the Shantung Campaign to pay his troops. It is stated that they have not been paid for several months.

Recently attempts have been made to recruit "White" Russians into his Army, but with this state of affairs existing it is not surprising that the recruiting campaign has proved unproductive.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON CANTON.

(Wah Ts: Yat Pao.)

DECEMBER, December 8th.

The Military Council of the Nanking Government has reported that an order has been issued to authorise General Li Tsai Hsin to lead the army corps under General Chen Ming Shu, Bei Chang Hsi and Wong Shiu Hung to attack Canton from the East, West and North Rivers.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang claims that his forces operating in Honan have captured Chongteh, after heavy fighting. The Northerners succeeded in repulsing several attacks of Feng's troops before finally surrendering.

Shansi troops, under Seng Chin again attacked the Fengtienese troops near Tatum, in Northern Shansi. The latter retreated towards the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

SHANGHAI'S TRAMWAY STRIKE.

THE SKELETON SERVICE CEASES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8th.

Following on the shooting outrage, the victim of which is not expected to survive, the skeleton tram-service ceased this morning.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Inspector Wounded.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7th. Gunmen operating on behalf of intimidators shot at and seriously wounded a Tramway inspector, a Korean, to-day, the incident occurring after he had ignored threats of assassination.

The Tramway strike continues, but hopes for a settlement appear much brighter to-day, overtures for the opening of negotiations having received a favourable response.

U.S. Naval Patrol.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7th. The command of the United States Naval Patrol on the Yangtze was taken over on Monday by Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling from Rear-Admiral Hough, who has had command throughout the troublous times on the Yangtze during the past two years.

The Deadline.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7th. The split in the ranks of the Kuomintang Party has taken a very definite line, ten of the Nanking delegates refusing to attend yesterday's sitting of the Conference, following heated argument the previous day regarding the abolition of the Central Executive Committee, and the question of future military action against General Chang Fat Fui and other military leaders at Canton.

Opinion is divided as to the outcome, but the deadline is regarded as serious.

Hankow Situation Obscure.

HANKOW, Dec. 7th. The latest development in the Hankow situation, which is still obscure, indicates that General Chen Chien has endeavored to enforce his point of view upon General Li Chung Jen. The two rival leaders have apparently turned down every attempt at compromise, and General Chen Chien is now bringing all his troops to within easy call of the city.

A large body of his forces which had followed up the defeated Wuhan forces, along the river to Yochow have been recalled and have been concentrated at Wuhan.

Uncertainty exists in the city and many prominent Chinese have begun to move into the ex-British Concession.

THE BRITISH FOOD COUNCIL'S REPORT.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

MEGRIMS, WITCHES AND CAT FISH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 8th.

The Food Council which was set up two years ago to watch the interests of the public regarding the retail prices of food, have completed their examination of the fish trade which does not disclose any grounds for believing that excessive profits on the average are being made.

The public taste in fish and changing conditions in trade are contained in the Council's Report, which notes that there is a far larger demand for the best quality of fish than before the war.

The Council suggest that the less known varieties should be purchased and to this more attractive names should be given to such fish as megrims, witches, and catfish.

Fried fish shops, it is stated, dispose of more than a quarter of the fish landed. The sale of herrings by such shops is recommended as this fish, despite a 125 per cent. increase in the price compared with the pre-war price, is still the cheapest fish in the market.

REPORT OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLEEP- ING SICKNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, December 7th.

Leprosy, malaria, small-pox, cancer and sleeping sickness are among the subjects whereon the report of the Health Committee, adopted to-day, recommends measures of international co-operation. It suggests that a further conference of experts continue the campaign against sleeping sickness.

REVISION OF CHINA'S TREATIES.

NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS THE BRITISH POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. Foot Mitchell asked whether the British Government was aware of the nature of the proposal contained in the treaties at present being negotiated between China and the Foreign Powers, in view of the fact that these may be regarded as setting a precedent when British treaties with China come up for re-modelling.

Mr. Locker Lampson said that Peking had raised the question of revision of French, Belgian, Japanese and Spanish treaties. Negotiations in some cases had begun, but he believed that they had not substantially progressed. Britain had a general knowledge of the lines of negotiations, and Mr. Mitchell's question would receive his careful attention.

GUNBOATS FOR CHINA.

A CHECK TO PIRACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Foot Mitchell requested the Government, in view of the increasing menace of piracy, to provide additional gunboats for the China Station in the next Naval estimates.

Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed out that a new gunboat was already commissioned and another will be commissioned in the present month. The remaining two are expected to be put in service early in the New Year. The vessels could not be employed on the high seas where piracy had recently increased.

He added that some vessels, due for replacement, were being retained as long as possible and the Admiralty was considering the question of further replacement.

Warship in Bias Bay.

LONDON, December 7th. Responding to a suggestion to station a ship in Bias Bay to check piracy, Mr. Bridgeman said that this course had been taken on occasions, but the permanent establishment of British control in Bias Bay was not feasible.

The matter had been carefully considered by the chief command on the spot.

The Government were taking what they thought was the best method of dealing with the trouble.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

DIVIDED BY FRENCH AND
GERMAN PROFESSORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSTO, Dec. 8th.

The *Aftenposten* understands that the Nobel Peace Prize will be divided between the French Professor Ferdinand Buisson and the German Professor Ludwig Quide. The former is President of the League of the Rights of Man and the latter is a well-known pacifist.

A DICKENS' FIRST EDITION.

BIG PRICE PAID IN NEW
YORK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8th.

A copy of the first edition of Dickens' "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" has been auctioned at G. \$16,300 dollars, the previous highest price for a first edition is said to have been £1,600 (G. \$8,000) in England.

LABOUR PARTY AND MR. BALDWIN.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

MOTION REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 7th.

In the House of Commons an accusation that the Premier by his silence had insulted the Opposition on November 16th, during the coal debate, was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in moving the censure motion promised last month.

Mr. Baldwin followed, and said he regretted the suggestion made that he had disregarded the necessities of Parliamentary life. He pointed out the demands on the Premier's time, owing to the increase in the volume of Parliamentary work.

The Coal Position. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, acknowledging the difficulties of the coal industry, deprecated aggravation of them, and showed by means of statistics that there had been an increase in the export trade, although prices were unsatisfactory, while unemployment in the mines had decreased by 14,000 in the past two years. The eight-hour Bill had reduced the working costs by an average of 32 pence a ton.

LATER. The House rejected Mr. MacDonald's motion, by 347 to 142.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.] AN AMPLIFIED REPORT.

RUGBY, December 8th.

The Labour Party's vote of censure arising out of the Prime Minister's attitude during the debate on the problem three weeks ago when, instead of replying personally to the Labour attack, this task was entrusted to the President of the Board of Trade, was debated last night in the House of Commons and was rejected by 347 votes to 142.

An earlier debate was interrupted by Labour protests and four members were suspended, but the debate last night was orderly and quiet.

Mr. Baldwin defended his action and after pointing out the need of leaving to Ministers technical questions with which they are fully acquainted, he expressed the view that the duties of leadership in the Commons were growing so fast that ultimately these would be beyond the capacity of one who was also Prime Minister.

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, later announced that the Government had decided to set up a small committee to assist unemployed workers in distressed areas to migrate to other districts so that they might find work.

The scheme would also include emigration to the Dominions. It might be worth while to send men for example to Canada when six months' work was offered with a guarantee to bring them back when they so desired.

Referring to the general outlook in the coal industry, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that more coal was not being produced and more was being exported and more miners were employed than in 1926. Prices were low but combined selling arrangements would raise them and, in the meantime, low prices were enabling the industry to recover its old markets.

General trade was improving and the industry was bound to help the coal industry. The Eight Hours Act had reduced the costs of production and less than a quarter of the reduction of costs had come off wages.

EXPLOSION IN A CHINESE ARSENAL.

OCCURS IN GUNPOWDER
FACTORY.

4 COOLIES KILLED; DOZEN
HOUSES WRECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8th.

An explosion in the gunpowder factory at Lungwha Arsenal (near Shanghai) this morning was heard over a wide area.

Four coolies who were handling the powder were killed and a dozen Chinese houses were wrecked.

CALCUTTA BLAZE.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS
INCINERATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8th.

A fire in a sugar shop last night spread to an adjoining hut and eighteen persons were incinerated.

INDIAN BANK RATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, Dec. 8th.

The Imperial Bank rate has been fixed at six per cent.

COAL-MINE EXPLOSION IN SPAIN.

TWELVE WORKMEN KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, Dec. 8th.

Twelve persons were killed and many injured in a fire and explosion in a coal mine in the Asturias region.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

EX-SECRETARY HUGHES'
DENIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8th.

Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. C. S. Hughes, has issued a statement denying that he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

BOTH SIDES STATE THEIR
CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, December 7th.

The Council Hall was packed for the opening of the consideration of the Poland and Lithuanian dispute. M. Valdemaras outlined the case against Poland and M. Zaleski of Poland followed and declared that the root of the evil was the existence in Lithuania of a so-called state of war against Poland. He invoked Article 8 of the Covenant and appealed to the Council to remove the present state of affairs.

Dutch Rapporteur.

The Dutch delegate to the Council of the League of Nations has been appointed rapporteur in the Poland-Lithuanian dispute.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 8th.

The League Council yesterday heard a long statement on the Polish-Lithuanian dispute from M. Valdemaras, the Lithuanian Premier, and M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister. Feeling that the services of some important mediator would be opportune the Council requested the Netherlands Foreign Minister to act as rapporteur and the matter will be considered further.

SOVIET CAMPAIGN.

STALIN AND THE
OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, Dec. 7th.

The congress of the Communist Party, at which M. Stalin demanded the Opposition's complete and unconditional submission, unanimously passed a resolution charging the Central Committee with the task of promoting the ties between the workers and the Soviet, in other countries, and also the economic ties of the Soviet and capitalist countries, as well as to continue to strengthen Russia's "defensive capacity."

The congress came to the opinion that the Trotskyist opposition had become a factor in the anti-Soviet struggle.

SINGAPORE'S NEW DOCK.

FURTHER SECTION
LAUNCHED.

TWO MORE IN FEW DAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 8th.

A further section of the Singapore dock has been launched at Wallsend, and the remaining two sections of the seven of which the dock is built will be launched in a few days. The sections will then be tested and joined into two main parts and towed to Singapore.

AMERICA'S BUDGET.

APPROVED BY CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th.

President Coolidge has presented the Budget to Congress. It amounts to \$4,338,793,765. The total appropriations approved by President Coolidge exceed last year's by \$224,222,641, and the current year's by \$118,649,219.

The largest item is for national defence, \$645,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 compared with the last Budget mainly due to Naval building, Army housing, and the continuation of the five years' aviation programme.

If Congress approves of the Budget the total expenditure available for the Navy in 1928 will be \$347,000,000, making an increase of \$48,000,000.

The total establishment of the Army has been placed at 116,750 enlisted men, which is slightly larger than at present, plus 12,000 officers.

Air Services. The appropriations for the military and naval air services give the Navy 990 out of 1,000 aeroplanes provided in the five years' programme, and the Army 1,500 aeroplanes.

Funds will be available in 1928 for 10,000 miles of lighted air routes contemplated by the Department of Commerce.

Prohibition enforcement will cost nearly \$800,000 less, thanks to economies in administration.

New Warships. Two submarines and eight cruisers will be under construction in 1928. Two of the cruisers will be practically completed in 1929.

Money is also recommended for the modernisation of the battleships *Oklahoma* and *Nevada* and the airship already authorised by Congress.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR
HOLLAND.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 8th.

The death occurred in London yesterday of General Sir Arthur Holland, the Conservative Member of Parliament for Northampton, where at the last election he had a small majority in a three-cornered contest over Miss Bondfield, an ex-member of the Labour Government. General Holland had a distinguished army career.

[Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Holland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., late Commander Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, was born in 1862 and entered the Army in 1880. He served with distinction in the South African War (1900-1), and European War.]

LANCASHIRE'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

BIG COTTON AMALGAMATION
PLANNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 7th.

A great cotton amalgamation, which may have far-reaching effects on the entire outlook of the Manchester trade, is reported to be about to be made early in the New Year when a dozen Manchester export firms, the largest of which is concerned in the South American trade, are forming a public company with a capital of \$2,000,000, to finance a new enterprise with a view to securing greater efficiency in marketing and salesmanship.

WHERE IS CAPTAIN LALOR?

MONEY, MISSIONARY, CAP-
TAIN AND PIRATES
DISAPPEAR.

With the absence of full particulars a certain amount of mystery still surrounds the whereabouts and safety of Captain Lalor, master of the *Siang Tan*. From messages received here yesterday it would seem that Captain Lalor is still in the hands of the bandits, and that further Mr. Tocher, the missionary who set out to negotiate for the captain's release, is also now a prisoner. It would also appear that the \$20,000 ransom money is also in the hands of the pirate chief.

The Naval authorities fear that the crisis has not yet been passed, and it was stated in a Naval Wireless message despatched from Shanghai on Wednesday that if nothing further was heard by yesterday morning it was proposed to continue the search for the missionary yesterday.

It appears that the unfortunate Scottish missionary was sent to Ichang on Wednesday at daylight with money for the ransom of Captain Lalor, the bandit chief having agreed to hand over the captain for the sum of \$20,000.

He had reached Pailiang, where it seems he was met by two unarmed bandits, and with them proceeded to a rendezvous down the river.

Since then no word had been received from the missionary, and fears as to his safety are entertained. Neither has the release of Captain Lalor been reported.

From this it would seem as if the bandit chief has all along been carrying out a bluff, with no intention of giving release to his captive, and now has two on his hands—and the money.

It was a condition that Mr. Tocher should not be followed, a thorough comb-out of the district was to be started if nothing was heard by yesterday of a satisfactory and reassuring nature.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Hopes Regarding Capt. Lalor.

A REMINDER
GET LANE CRAWFORD'S
 TO PUT THOSE
SPECIAL TOYS
 ASIDE
 THEY MAY BE "SOLD OUT" LATER ON.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON
PAMELA
 is showing
NEW FELT & VELOUR MODEL HATS
 from Paris.

For Christmas presents give something different.
 FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS AND GLOVES
 LEATHER ARTICLES IN MANY VARIETIES
 VERY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Ladies should note that by bringing their own material to be made up, their dresses are cut under the supervision of Madame Louise, lately arrived from the leading Fashion Houses of London and Paris.

ELITE STYLES
 A. P. C. Building

Just unpacked a choice selection of Ladies' **HANDBAGS** and the latest Styles in **FELT HATS**.

Inspection cordially invited.

YOUR PERSONALITY
 IS REVEALED IN
YOUR CLOTHES.

CHARMING FROCKS TO
 EXPRESS YOUR EVERY MOOD.

In New, Exclusive Models

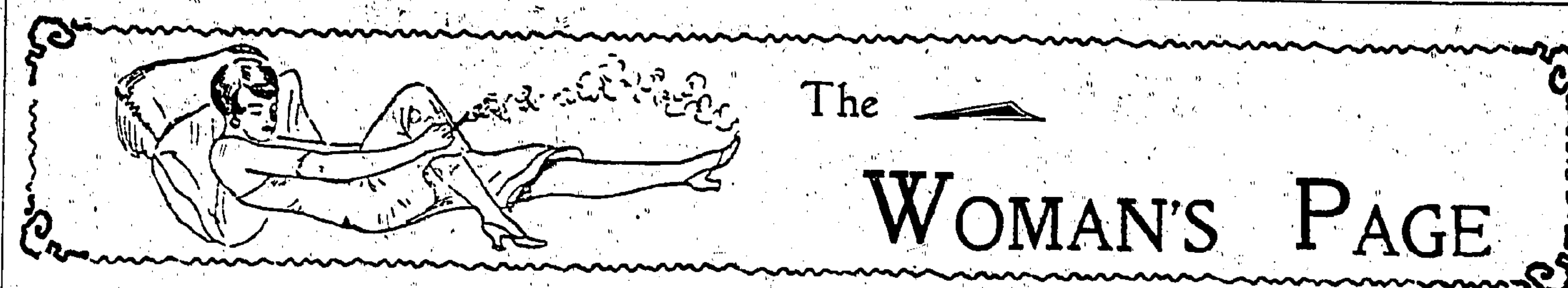
DIRECT FROM PARIS.

Now awaiting your inspection.

Let an Artist help you Choose.

MADAME R. SARRAULT,

10, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONG KONG.



ROUND THE TOWN.

THREE WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS.

There is little over three weeks to Christmas now and all the wise ones are at least considering if not already buying the gifts they intend to present on the 25th. Wandering round our fascinating streets, stopping here and there before a window, you come every day upon something new and pleasing. I saw in the Pioneer Silk Store the most lovely string of *Aman* I have met. The beads are large and clearly faceted with about five sides only. That is in itself a distinctive effect, and the colour is a very lovely flame red. Blood amber and yellow amber, both clear and thick, have their claims to beauty but this chain had an appeal quite of its own. I noticed in the same window a display of *NANKIN* EMBROIDERY bags, cushion covers, table runners, curtains, etc., which were all pleasing some of the panel hangings especially so. I thought those which were very simply decorated with a Chinese vase holding a flower were the most attractive. The prices run from \$2 upwards and the colours will they assure me neither fade nor tarnish.



A lovely dress of georgette with a pretty petal skirt. This might well be expressed in the new two-tone colour scheme. The graceful drapery falling from the left shoulder enhances the flower-like effect of the dress.

Pamela has some delightful ideas for Christmas presents. There are FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS to fit in all the very newest shades. This season's RHINOSE, cards and scoreys are enclosed in a well bound and tooled book box which can fitly stand among your choicest volumes and so be at hand without being in the way. A wonderful gift for the desk of a fastidious woman comprises STATIONARY RACK, blotter, and match box holder, all covered with blue and gold chenille velvet, which is at once rich and chaste. A little less gorgeous but no less attractive are similar sets in various stamped, tooled, and coloured leathers. Lying in the same window are adorable little *STRUMP* UMBRELLAS covered in coloured silk, some with plain and others with animal head handles. Bags made of very finely sewn steel beads with an initial worked on the flap make another very acceptable gift while inside the shop I discovered the very latest *ane a main* which deserves a sentence to itself. A most fascinating woolen material woven in the new multicoloured geometric design, in one case a general tonality of warm beige was very cleverly arranged at, is bound with kid to form a bag of the deep top opening *pochette* style. A wrist-strap handle is fastened from top to bottom (not across as before) of the back of the bag, which closes with a neat gold clasp, and is well lined with shot silk. Each of these bags has its matching belt in order to conserve the ensemble of accessories which is so important this season.

(Continued on next Column.)

BY THE WAY.

SOARVES.—Printed crepe de chine scarves are very fashionable this season, and you will find a big selection at Whiteaway, Laidlaw. Some are printed with flower designs others in batique and knot dying effects; and they are in a variety of widths lengths and prices.

WHITE KNITTED COATS.—In the same shop I noticed some three quarters length white knitted coats with brushed wood collars and cuffs which I thought very cheap at \$37.50.

SATIN BROCADES.—The Pioneer Silk Store are showing very lovely satin brocades this week. Among the shipment are a number of single dress lengths for Chinese ladies and several patterns which would make very lovely evening cloaks; one piece in 'moonlight blue' with a small pattern in bronze would I think be very lovely for this purpose.

DANCING COATS.—In Pohoomull I found dancing coats made of shaded and toned silk brocade. This is a change from the usual printed coat and is besides in accordance with one of the latest whims of fashion. These which were one in several tones of the same colour are particularly chic. The same shop has received a large shipment of silk and satin in plain colours and some heavy weight Shanghai silks.

TELEPHONE PAD.—In Lane, Crawford's I found delightful telephone pads made with index number flaps of tooled leather in several colours, and a variety of charming writing table fittings, ink-stands, calendars, etc., in untarnishable, nickel. Bridge sets which contain three packs and scorers in a neat leather wrap-round case would make an excellent Christmas gift.

SILK STOCKINGS.—I was told in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's that they are expecting a huge shipment of Phoenix stockings in every desirable shade, pure silk at \$2.50 a pair.

CARPETS OF DESTINATION.—I had a good time in Lane, Crawford's furnishing department, this week looking at carpets. There really is almost too much choice, of the seamless axminster squares in self-colours and a bewildering number of designs. The loveliest was I thought an Oriental pattern of smallish pink and blue flowers on a warm beige ground. There are ten different shades of plain axminster carpets, to which a toned border can be added if you like it, or you can have a carpet made to fit your room exactly from the rolls of strip axminster which are as attractive in pattern as the made up carpets. But whatever carpet you choose you should have an underfelt which is not only moth-proof and damp proof but will double the life of your carpet and its luxurious feel.

A CHARMING HOSTELRY.—Glencely Hotel, which is situated in Ice House Street, within easy access of the town and yet above its hurry and noise, has been taken over by a French lady who intends to make of it a *Pension de Famille*. She showed me over the other day, and I was delighted with the large prettily furnished rooms, each with a verandah and a private bath-room. French cooking is famed the world over, and Madame is introducing some of her own very special recipes and methods to the cook. The terms were I thought extremely moderate and Glencely had an atmosphere of real comfort and homeliness seldom met in a hotel.

SILK KIMONO.—In Pohoomull's I saw very pretty kimono made of silk brocade each enclosed in its own small bag of the same stuff. For travelling, or as a Christmas gift these kimono would be ideal, and there is a colour for every one.

What gift could be more pleasing to the woman who motors or who is fond of travelling than one of Pamela's new CUSHIONS? Each cushion is really two; for inside the suede cover which closes with a zipper fastening, has a deep pocket in one side for those little trifles so necessary on a journey, and a handle to carry it by, is the softest prettiest pillow imaginable covered in watered silk. If you know of a very young lady or gentleman to whom you wish to give a present which will be appreciated, visit their *QUIN* MARMET FRAMES. The Marmet is the world's lightest baby carriage, and they are as luxurious as a Rolls Royce. There are no springs to get out of order, and the special rubber buffers prevent the baby getting the slightest shock or jolt. If your friend is a few years older you will find on the ground floor of the same shop a bewildering variety of BOOKS AND ANNUALS of all sizes and prices.

UNDER THE LANTERN.

THE MANDARIN'S COAT.

There is a chair in one of our most fascinating local shops over which was thrown, when I went in the other day, a mandarin coat. It was made of satin of that warm pinky beige which we western barbarians have only discovered this season, and it was embroidered with a neat but intricate design of gold dragons and small blue flowers and butterflies. Not all the mandarin coats which one sees are quite suitable for European wear, although it would be hard to find one which would not be a decorative spot of colour in your room; but this one seemed to be designed for a Nordic fair skin rather than a Chinese one. Another very lovely coat I saw in the same shop, the Sign of the Lantern, was a deep night blue with a diaper pattern of a small gold character.

Such of these wonderfully embroidered garments as do not seem quite suitable for European wear.



This graceful frock is expressed in ivory and black ring velvet. The ornamental shaping at the centre waist is particularly effective; similar treatment is being used by several of the leading Paris houses.

Miss Honess uses in fragments to cover blotters and notebooks, on her famous lampshades, as evening bags, and for any number of other charming articles. I found a number of attractive round table mats each with a lovely little scrap of embroidery mounted on black silk, and mandarin sleeve bands which are a marvel of delicate work can be made up as table runners or when set under glass make original trays for coffee cups.

A deep cherry red and black bed spread has been created from the embroidered panels of a mandarin petticoat and to match it are cushion covers for the pillows. Lying on a table near at hand was a circular red lacquered box with a hole in the centre, rather like a fancy cake tin. It was used years ago to hold a mandarin's chain of office, but many men now use them for collar boxes, if their wives can spare them, for they are exactly what are needed for small sewing trifles and never look out of place in any room. Another fascinating box I found has been designed to hold two packs of bridge cards and scorers and is covered with mandarin embroidery to match a blotter which is one of the loveliest things I have seen. The silk is deep glowing purple worked with small flowers and butterflies in shades of eggshell blue.

All around the floor lie Chinese rugs, some small, some larger and some circular. It seems a shame to walk on them, and in that Aladdin's cave over which swings the big red lantern, they are apt to go unnoticed. Miss Honess told me she can get them in any size and colourings desired. A small oblong mat of a deep wine colour, with a border and flowers in dark blue and beige attracted me as being both beautiful and practical, and I never enter the shop without saying "good day" to a cheery little peacock who decorates a small circular mat with his spread tail.

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

Having decided to reduce their stocks by drastic cuts in their prices, invite Ladies and Gentlemen to seize this opportunity of purchasing necessities for themselves, and

Christmas Presents

for their friends.

Particularly inspect our new

Tie and Dye Scarves
 and
Shaded Dancing Coats.

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

NEW
WINTER HATS,
COATS
AND EVENING FROCKS



York Building,
 Chater Road,
 Tel. C. 4864.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Particularly invites your inspection

TO-DAY

of the attractive display of

NANKIN EMBROIDERIES

They Never Fade
 and Never Tarnish.

Watch this column every Friday for announcements of special interest to all Ladies.

WHITEAWAYS

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

SEASONABLE
GOODS.

LADIES COATS.

In the Newest Cloths and Styles.

\$29.50 TO \$75.00

CHILDREN'S

WOOLLEN SETS.

Consisting of Coat and Cap to match. Splendid selection.

\$14.50 TO \$19.50

NEW WINTER MILLINERY

FOR
LADIES, MAIDS
& CHILDREN.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw
& Co., Ltd.
HONG KONG.



WOMAN'S PAGE

(CONTD.).

A PARISIAN MIRROR.

POINTS IN THE WINTER MODE.

When I went into No. 10, Ice House Street, the other day I found a "delightful collection of French model frocks and coats on show. Although it is probable that most of them will have been sold by the time you read this, they are worth description as they clearly mirror the season's mode.

One of the most striking evening frocks exhibited has been created by Patou out of a very lovely cerise georgette. It is cut with a long well fitted bodice which is starred with rhinestones, but the new empire waist is very definitely suggested by the tiered fringes which hang in scallops from well above the waist line. The fringe is made of rubber of exactly the same shade as the dress, and achieves the graceful light movement of chrysanthemum petals without its tendency to become untidy. Another great advantage is that the dress is feather weight.

An afternoon frock in the newest red, a light toned claret colour, by Bernard has a wide band at the normal waist line of small black and gold circles each one made by hand and lightly stitched together. Doeuiller sends a lively black ring velvet dinner dress, which shows the latest expression of the bolero, really a short jumper, cut to flare at the scalloped hem and trimmed with tiny black sequins. An afternoon dress, which combined chic with real beauty, was carried out in perenne blue georgette with a hem of soft warm beige ring velvet. On the hem and mounting to the skirt was a charming embroidery of small formal flowers in cable stitch, of a lighter beige and a deeper blue than the frock. Jenny sent a very smart afternoon dress of black taffetas cut with a multi-colored collar finished with a red lined bow.

Coats have been taken strictly in hand this season and follow the same lines and inspiration as the frocks which they are designed to cover. I saw an evening coat from Bernard made of black maroon which was quilted in three or four

(Continued on next Column.)

TIE AND DIE.

AN ATTRACTIVE HANDICRAFT FROM BOMBAY.

We have, I suppose, all dabbled at one time or another in the fascinating craft of knot dying, but from the patient East comes a new, more complicated, and exquisite version called Tie and Die. I learnt about it in Pookmull's, where I saw a fairy like shawl which looked as if the design were delicately beaded on thin silk crepe. But on closer inspection I found that each raised "bead" had been formed by tying up a tiny portion of the silk and dipping it in some brightly coloured dye. The skill with which really complicated patterns are produced by this method is amazing, and the material has been used for a variety of purposes. There are scarves in several widths and lengths, shawls and dress lengths, in a kaleidoscope of colours. The larger number of the colour schemes are such as meet with European approval through a few of the more gorgeous seem to have been designed for darker skins, and the prices ranging from \$3 are very low for such a difficult handicraft.

straight rows at the hem and cuffs, and collar cuffs and hem were bordered by soft grey fur. A very smart green walking coat has a trimming of "chinchilla" fur which forms the collar and runs down both fronts. This coat does not wrap over as far as most of the new models do but emphasises the geometric lines and the flared hem which is so important.

A simple but very smart coat was sent by O. Rossen it is expressed in *biode-rue* fine coating tweed and has a collar of soft brown fur.

Hats continue to be small, but each has an individuality of its own. You may wear a skull cap, an airmen cap, or a hat with quite a considerable brim, but there is no mistaking one of the new models. Material has become for more important, extraneous trimming less so. A hat is definitely built of two materials rather than being trimmed. For example a black felt hat with a small soft brim, has its crown bound in a Russian head-dress with delphinium blue felt which is draped across it and gives a little added width at one side where the folds are held a *diamante* pin. A skull cap with very small outstanding flaps over the ears carried out in leopard skin felt was extremely chic and might accompany almost any costume.

THE PINKEST PEARL IN THE WORLD.

TRADES UNIONS IN THE OYSTER BED.

"Now," said Quinney, "I will show you the famous pink pearl." Two or three cases were laid on the counter, I glanced at them and duly admired. "But where?" I asked, "is the pink pearl?"

Quinney's face was a study in pained surprise. "You are looking at it," he said. The pinkest pearl in the world, which comes from Australia and is valued at ten thousand dollars, was lying in state on a bed of cotton wool under a glass dome. As I looked at it, I saw that against the wool, the pink pearl glowed faintly warm. But among other treasures of Mr. Kodaka's collection it would have been hard for the Philistine to discover its esoteric beauty.

"What a fire! What a lustre!" cried Quinney, worshipping through a magnifying glass.

Humbly I took the glass and looked again. Faint opaline colours seemed to swim up from the heart of the pearl. Was it blue, green, or pink as the experts say? I could not decide, but neither could I leave off looking at it; and, when it was restored to its honoured pedestal in the centre of the window, I found that again and again my eyes strayed towards it and my fingers longed to handle it.

The following day I drawn back again to St. George's Building by a desire to look once more at the pink pearl. Its spell had become so great that I felt I could commit almost any crime to call it mine; to have the privilege of looking at it whenever I wished. Thus criminals are made!

Pearls have always exercised this peculiar fascination above all other gems. The pearl of great price figures in the Bible, and Cleopatra could think of no more magnificent gesture than to drink wine in which a great pearl had been dissolved. There is a legend to the effect that her amazing beauty was due to this drink, but even in Cleopatra's day pearls were so valuable that it is unlikely that they formed a regular part of her diet. Pearls, the symbol of tears in nearly every land, are credit with bringing ill luck especially to brides, and yet they have been always coveted, but it was not until comparatively recent years that they have been within the reach of any but the rich.

How grateful Solomon would have felt to Mr. Kodaka could he have made each of his wives happy by the gift of a string of culture pearls! He might even have contented the less sophisticated members of the harem for the sum of \$140, for modern, artificial pearls such as you can always find in Komor's are very beautiful. But culture pearls are, of course, a very different thing and cost only a tenth of the price of a natural pearl. Mr. Kodaka's collection should on no account be missed even if you feel you cannot afford a necklace. There are single pearls, necklaces from \$130, rings, brooches and studs, and these pearls are not only undistinguishable from natural pearls but are in many cases more beautiful.

When culture pearls were first put on the market, the experts were puzzled how to distinguish between them and the true pearl. A firm of Parisian pearl dealers spent nearly a million francs before discovering the device now used, by which a strong light is thrown into the interior of a bored pearl, which discloses certain darker spots in the cultivated pearl. Weight, lustre and surface are identical.

The culture pearl is made by exactly the same process as the natural or accidental pearl, except that the irritant which the oyster covers in layer after layer of pearl is introduced by man. At least eight years are required to make a pearl, and a slow oyster may take twenty. The difference in price is consequently entirely artificial and may possibly collapse at any time, so that the purchase of cultured pearls can be considered as satisfactory in the light of an investment as that of natural pearls. Mr. Kodaka has brought mostly first grade pearls this year, and has had excellent sales during this week.

Last Christmas his stock was not sufficiently large to cover the demands made upon it, so if you want pearls do not delay your visit. One of the most astonishing things is that many people who know consider cultured pearls more beautiful than the true one.

DON JUAN AT THE QUEEN'S.

ROME OF THE BORGAS.

PAGEANTRY BUT NOT THE RENAISSANCE.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

The immortal legend of Don Juan has been filmed, or perhaps one should say that yet another story and period has been given to the legend. "Don Juan" as a film is very much what one would expect it to be. It has been skilfully and lavishly staged. No effort has been spared to present every small detail of the costume of the period correctly: excellent sets have been actually taken in the Eternal City. The effort has ended there, and we get what Beerbohm Tree used to give us so magnificently on the stage, a gorgeous picture; but not real life. One never feels convinced that the pictures thrown on the screen are, as it were, a drawing back of the veil of years that lie between us and the Court of the Borgias, the protagonists in the drama are clearly American actors and actresses with the mentality of the twentieth century. There have been quite sufficient films to prove that this is not an unavoidable weakness of the cinema although it seems difficult to avoid when spectacular stories are in question.

"Don Juan" is very well worth seeing as a spectacle, and there is in it some good acting and an exciting duel, besides the romantic glamour which is woven round the name of the famous Spaniard. Perhaps, just as Hamlet in modern dress proved far more real and harrowing than when presented in "fancy dress," our modern taste would find the Don, and the Borgias rather revolting. Warner Brothers who produced this film may have had that in mind, for we can feel quite unashamedly on the side of "Don Juan" as white washed by John Barrymore, and look on Estelle Taylor's Lucrezia and appreciate her beauty without shuddering at the villainess of her character, for it is quite certain that that fair and rather empty face is not the mirror of a soul steeped in guilt.

The prologue is in some way the best part of "Don Juan" for there the atmosphere of verisimilitude which is wanting in the rest of the film has been more nearly arrived at. Little Philippe de Lacy, who plays "Don Juan" at ten years old, and whom you will remember as Michael in Peter Pan, is perhaps responsible. It is clear that the action is intensely real to him and because he is convinced he carried his audience with him. We cannot enumerate all the cast, and it is needless to do so for there is no performance which is outstanding either for praise or blame. "Don Juan" is a vast canvas and one is reminded of Konody's apt criticism of Blair Leighton's pictures, which were painted, he said, "to make London school girls gape." "Don Juan" will neither hurt your morals, nor shock your sense of history. If you are very young and unsophisticated, it may give you a thrill and it cannot fail to interest you even if you have seen as many films as this captions critic.

The film critic of the *Evening Standard* writing some weeks ago on the subject of the latest films, complained that so much attention was paid to artistic lighting effect that the moving pictures had become a series of "stills." "Don Juan" may have been one of the films thus criticised although there are excellent quick moving scenes. Too much posing before the camera is bad for story and actor alike. It makes the one unconvincing and the other conceited.

We enjoyed "Don Juan" but we should have enjoyed it still more if it had been a picture of the impressionist school rather than of the academy. The "Don Juan" legend would not have lived had it been no more than a well designed and gorgeous pageant. The film industry, if it is to attempt such subjects as this must get to the heart of them; a mere surface presentation of fine dresses and exciting incidents, with no coherent significance is not enough. It is better to keep to straight comedy and drama which it can do very well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HISTORICITY OF CHRIST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In case anyone should be beguiled into thinking that Mr. Forrest's flimsy and far fetched theorisings before the local Rationalist Association are the conclusions of the best modern intellects, it is as well to say that most scientific men have abandoned the old fashioned atheism of Huxley's time and that both scholarship and archeology are at every turn confirming the historicity of Christ and the main accuracy of the Biblical narratives. In the 18th century it was commonly said that Babylon and Nineveh were "myths."

As to the Joshua cult, I cannot say what obscure references there are to it in the late writings of the Talmud (which are bitterly anti-Christian), but in the Jewish scriptures Joshua's name is hardly mentioned apart from the Pentateuch and the very ancient book of Joshua. If Christianity grew out of such a cult its exponents would be full of the earlier prototype. Not one mentions him (except a passing reference in Hebrews) though they refer constantly to the more important heroes of the race, Moses, David and the prophets. Whether Joshua is a real man or a figment matters not at all; the tradition is early, it did not grow in post exile times. Incidentally a distinguished army officer recently examined the strategy of the Book of Joshua and found it in full accord with the best military principles, which is the sort of thing myths disregard.

To suggest that the mystical gnostics created Christ is about as sensible as to say that the Grand Army created the Napoleon myth; that Cromwell is the anthropomorphised war god of the English Puritans. Hindenburg has also all the qualities of such a myth, yet he is very real. Christ's teaching was not the creation of mystics. It is hard, practical and clear, and apart from a few deep places, understandable to a child. It is non-mystical and non-supersititious.

As to the miracles, Mr. Forrest in an earlier discourse spoke of their being contrary to the ordinary course of nature. He is fortunate in knowing the "ordinary course of nature." Christ's teaching is that the mind has power over matter—that anyone can learn to work miracles. Doctors know the power of mind over matter in sickness. The Psychical Research Society—a hard headed body—have revealed that the undoubted phenomena of poltergeist are due to peculiar qualities of certain minds. That these minds can literally move matter is the only alternative to spirit manifestation. Now that the electron theory has revealed that matter is merely a certain condition of electricity and not "dead" this becomes less surprising. Psychology has also discovered the subconscious mind in each human body—a thing of enormous though latent power, which psycho-analysis may release. Mr. Forrest would have a better case if he argued that Christ was merely a strong faith healer—who had hypnotic powers and full use of his subconscious mind. That will probably be the next line of attack, an appeal to psycho-analysis—when the anthropologists fail, as biology, scholarship and archeology have failed, with increasing knowledge, to lend atheism the slightest support to its contentions.—Yours, etc., R.B.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I write these few lines to protest, on behalf of the many believing Christians in Hong Kong, against the publication of articles which travesty what is most sacred to them: their own faith. As the writer himself admits, as his first paper, without "adequate consideration" of the magnitude of the theme and, in the case of the second, "with many weaknesses in the paper, due in part to the urgency of time."

Mr. Forrest is too intelligent not to realise what he calls "the many weaknesses in his paper," but there is no hint at another "in part" cause of its weaknesses namely that, as the scholar H. von Soden writes, any attempt to explain the rise of Christianity without a personal founder must "go to pieces on the reef of facts."

Perhaps one of the points which surprises us most in Mr. Forrest's paper is to be told that the "number of scholars" holding the myth view "is considerable and increasing." Surely, even without a bibliography before us, we should set higher store on modern scholarship than to fancy that what the distinguished rationalist, H. S. Chamberlain, calls "childishness of judgment" should be a growing disease amongst thoughtful men. We should rather expect to be told that serious scholars following the lead of Professor Harnack and his school are, in increasing numbers, harking back to the early chronology of Christian tradition: the consequences are clear.—Yours, etc., GEORGE BYRNE, S.J. Hong Kong, December 8th, 1927.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

A NUMBER OF EVENTS OF CONSIDERABLE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL INTEREST ARE RECORDED IN THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

General Li Tsai-hsin has arrived at Swatow and proposes to establish a Provincial Government for Kwangtung at that Port. This will probably mean fighting, sooner or later, with the present authorities in Canton.

The recent Canton Coup has apparently created further wide dissensions in the Kwangtung party. Nanking is supporting Li Tsai-hsin, but how far that support will materialise in men and money remains to be seen.

Shanghai is the centre of great labour unrest caused by the Communist propaganda and the activities of labour agitators. Armed robberies appear to be of daily occurrence there. A sensational fight between a posse of police and armed robbers also occurred in Hong Kong during the week. Full details of these affairs are given in the WEEKLY.

This week's issue also contains a complete report of the first Agricultural show held in the New Territories. This will be read with the greatest interest by all old residents of the Colony.

The WEEKLY is welcomed at Home by all having business associations with South China. It should be mailed to them regularly in order that they may keep in touch with the changing conditions.

36 Pages—Price 30 Cents.

The Paper with the Familiar Yellow Cover.

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THE S.P.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have not seen a report published regarding the recent efforts of the local S.P.C.A. to collect funds but this may be an oversight on my part. I am sure there are many who would be interested to learn of the results.

Regarding support by membership the Society is apparently not prepared to state its policy in this respect as no reply has been favoured to previous enquiries through the Press on this matter. Apart from the question of finance, it appears to me that the prestige and possibly the continuity of the Society largely depends on this.

I think there was also a point raised recently in connection with the present form of returns published and a suggestion offered, which, if adopted, might result in enlisting the interest of a wider section of the public in the Society. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FAMOUS PAINTING GOES TO AMERICA.

A LAWRENCE SOLD FOR \$250,000.

New York, Nov. 7th. "Prince Metetrnich," a canvas by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and companion portrait to one which hangs in Windsor Castle, has gone to America. It has been purchased at a price reputed to be \$250,000 by an American whose name is not given. The most notable painting by Lawrence brought to this country in recent years was "Pinkie," which sold for more than \$200,000, and is at present in the Huntington collection.

I fully appreciate the valuable services rendered by the present officials and I am grateful to them for the valuable time devoted to them to this good work. Thanking you for your courtesy.—Yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

Hong Kong, December 8th, 1927.

Stirring The Plum Pudding!

When we were very young
our Raisins had seeds in them;
To-day
Plum puddings are made with

SUN-MAID
SEEDLESS RAISINS.

They are safer;
they taste nicer;
they are better for the health

It is High Time
to be preparing
for Christmas;

When you buy Raisins
Look for the Maid of the Sun
on the Red Package.

Obtainable everywhere.

[A.P. 29]

CRICKET NOTES.

THE CAPTAINS AND THE KINGS DEPART THE TUMULT AND THE SHOOTING DIES.

It is almost inevitable that on the Saturday following an Interport Tournament there should be a slight reaction in cricket interest. Just as when one comes in from the full glare of the sun, the eye requires some time to adjust itself to correct vision in a shaded room, so after the important matches between the full strength of Interport sides one wants a space properly to appreciate our local struggles. And yet, in a way, this should not be so. Interports are a special treat. They are the crowning mercy of the local cricketer. But in the true interest of the game, local cricket is the most important theme. Though not so thrilling, it makes a particular appeal to the greater number.

Interest Maintained.

It was therefore with particular pleasure that I saw that interest was well maintained in the League last Saturday, and that two excellent matches were played in the League in each Division. Seeing that we have decided to have the League we must go the whole hog in the matter. And it seems to me that on general form displayed this year the porcine creature is going to be interesting. Of course, on paper Kowloon should win. They have not yet had out their full side. But they are not quite at concert pitch I think. Goodwin, largely I have no doubt owing to his injury early on, is not by any means the bowler he was—that is to date. Lyl has been crooked and is not yet feeling confident. There is a sort of staleness in the side, and unless Bruce can carry it on his shoulders, they may not have such a certainty.

First League Sides.

One cannot be dogmatic at present, but there are a few salient features which are prominent. Civil Service, as usual, lack new blood. Their batting, now Teddy Fincher has migrated to Kowloon is none too certain. Their bowling is not deadly, though it is pretty sound. Their fielding is variable. I cannot imagine that they are likely to finish at the head of the table though they should occupy a respectable position. The Navy are very variable and I see that Dale is playing for the R.A.F. or anyway he was on Saturday last when Navy I. were playing a League match. But no civilian can ever understand these things. By analogy Hunt when fit would also do so, but they both are obviously qualified to play for the Navy in the League, if I picked I am tempted to add! By the way I understood at the beginning of the season that the Navy were not entering, but evidently I was mistaken.

Craigengower, Chinese R.C., R.A., Indian B and University have no chance. I venture to think, of heading the list, and I venture to prophesy that the order at the top will be Kowloon, Indian R.C., "A," Civil Service, Royal Navy and University. I have already been enough enough to do a little forecasting about the Second League which I think is much more open. The absence of the two teams from the Club will be a good deal, while, were the Koshies in, I am pretty sure they would be in the first four on the strength of their "big three" alone.

First League Matches Last Saturday.

I did not see the C.R.C. and R.A. match but I must congratulate the Chinese on their win. I hear it is a "superiority complex" as for years, however badly they may do against the other sides, they always give the Gunners a run for their money. The batting of the latter broke down badly, while the Chinese batting was much better than it usually is—though not better than it should be if their men did themselves real justice.

I was lucky to see quite a bit of the Craigengower match. The home team batted very well, but it must be confessed the Navy attack was very weak. I see it has been called a lucky draw but it must be remembered that the first two Navy bats who went in about 4.30 p.m. I think had to attend a funeral at five p.m. Shaw actually retired while Venn got himself out stumping things. I was very pleased with the Craigengower fielding. They were very keen and smart and as the team is on the whole youthful I expect to see a steady rise in their Club's cricket in the future.

Second League Games.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Recrio by Navy II. Hill and Sparrow both did well with the ball, but it was evidently a day off with the Recrio as they are worth far more than 73 even against good bowling. But it brisks up interest in the League.

The Civil Service and Police match was played on the very small Police ground and each side more or less had one outstanding batsman to thank. I was greatly pleased to see the success of T. H. King who will perhaps forgive me if I refer to him as a veteran. I think he has been playing for the Police for just on twenty years but it was impossible to believe it when he took 5 for 30 and then hit out gallantly for a fast-scored 87 not out. He directed the Civil Service bowling—at the end, to all parts of the ground though by that time it was probably more criminal than intelligent. But there is one point that I felt very strongly. The game finished about 3 minutes to six in semi-darkness. For the last two minutes at least it was undoubtedly dangerous. I fully appreciate the sporting spirit of both sides to try and reach a decision. But bad light is one thing and dangerous light is another. I am convinced that the field at any rate could see nothing.

Time For Drawing Stumps.

This brings me to a point I have long meant to raise. What are the usual times for drawing stumps. I am in process of trying to get an up-to-date copy of the rules—but it is very hard. No one seems to know. It once used to be October 6 p.m., November 5.45 p.m., December 5.30 p.m., January 5.45 p.m., and so up a quarter of an hour per month. These times, at Happy Valley, are sound. Later on say about 1919-1920 when things got going after the War I believe they were retarded a quarter of an hour making it 5.15 p.m. in December. Any cricketer will tell you that this is almost impracticable at Happy Valley—and I think on the Club ground. On Saturday last I was told it was 6 p.m. in December. This is simply ridiculous if true.

The importance of the point is this. Suppose Police had won at 5.55 p.m. No one grudges them a win but the issue does not lie between the two teams engaged. All teams in the Second League are concerned. And in view of the uncertainty and of the great difficulty of finding copies of the rules I am strongly of opinion that the Government of the League should at once issue a circular. In the two Leagues there are nineteen captains and of a dozen of them I would almost say fifteen of them are able to state definitely and correctly the official times. I shall be extremely surprised. I may be wrong. But I very much doubt it. It may be said that it does not matter. But in my opinion it does. If you are going to have a League it should be run strictly according to rules, or it is a farce.

Friendlies.

I fear I have little space left for friendly matches. Dale beat the Civil Service, whose batting broke down badly, almost entirely on his own. The significance of the match is that the C.S.C.C. had with two exceptions the team selected to play to-morrow in their League match. Craigengower, E. B. Reed and Hamilton come in for Grimmitt and Barrow. So they will have to improve a lot though a good many of them had not had much practice before last Saturday's match.

H.K.C.C. second did very well to beat the Kowloon second string and had Moor to thank for a lot. I am told that he gave a couple of chances early on but apart from that he played a very fine and hard-hitting innings.

R. ABBIT.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. 1st XI. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This League match takes place to-morrow afternoon. C.S.C.C.—G. R. Sayer (capt.), A. E. Wood, F. J. de Rome, E. B. Reed, B. D. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, B. C. K. Hawkins, H. E. Strang, A. R. Sutherland, and F. H. Holdman.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. 2nd XI. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This League match takes place to-morrow. C.S.C.C.—H. F. Harper (capt.), R. S. W. Paterson, R. R. Davies, R. G. Robertson, W. H. Edmonds, C. Sara, W. F. J. Gorvin, F. H. W. Haynes, P. J. O'Neill, A. W. Grimmitt, and V. H. Chittenden.

HONG KONG C.C. 1st XI. v. KOWLOON C.C. 1st XI.

This game takes place on Saturday at 3 p.m. H.K.C.C.—H. R. B. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, A. W. Hayward, D. W. Leach, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, C. D. Wales, H. V. Parker, Capt. N. Thorp, J. R. Hinton, O. Moor, and W. B. Cornaby. Reserve: G. P. Lamport.

KOWLOON C.C. v. SCOTS GUARDS.

Despite the cold snap yesterday an enjoyable and keenly contested match was played on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground between the Scots Guards and the Home Club, and resulted in a draw. Batting first Kowloon, helped by a valuable third wicket partnership between Rev. Venn and B. D. Evans, which realised 58 runs, compiled 122 runs. The Scots Guards replied with 101 runs for the loss of 7 wickets when stumps were drawn. Chapman scored 35 runs and Capt. Tyingham 20. Chapman also took 8 wickets for 38 runs, and Hargreaves-Brown (K.C.C.) took 3 for 15 runs.

Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.		
J. C. Lyl, c and b Stiven	11	
F. Edwards, c Mayfield, b Erskine	7	
Rev. R. T. Venn, b Chapman	30	
B. D. Evans, c and b Chapman	30	
Capt. J. E. Drysdale, b Chapman	4	
Capt. F. G. Bevis, c Tyingham, b Chapman	8	
E. B. Morton, c Mayfield, b Stiven	18	
H. T. Buxton, b Chapman	0	
P. G. Hall, b Chapman	0	
A. Hargreaves-Brown, c Mayfield, b Stiven	2	
N. H. Ross, not out	1	
Extras	1	
Total	122	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Erskine	8	1	24	1
Stiven	10	4	33	3
Hargreaves	9	0	27	0
Chapman	9	0	38	8
—Bowler 1 no ball.				

Scots Guards.

Lieut. Meher, c Edwards, b Lyl	5
Gds. Chapman, c Venn, b Hargreaves-Brown	23
Capt. Tyingham, b Lyl	20
Capt. Graham, b Lyl	0
Capt. Erskine, l.b.w., b Hargreaves-Brown	0
Gds. Hargreaves, b Hargreaves-Brown	6
Lieut. Coghill, not out	21
Corpl. McKimmill, c Evans, b Lyl	21
Capt. Mayfield, not out	7
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wks.)	101

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyl	13	0	42	4
Evans	6	0	21	0
Bargreaves	3	0	15	3
Ross	1	0	18	0

R.A.S.C. v. H.M.S. "TITANIA."

On the Sookunpoo ground yesterday, the R.A.S.C. easily beat the Chinese and P.A.S.C. of H.M.S. "Titania" in a friendly match. The Navy men, who batted first, were dismissed for 10 runs. S/Sergt. Wood and Q.M.S. Newberry being responsible for the debacle. R.A.S.C. replied with 75 runs. Subsequently the Petty Officers had another knock and at the time of drawing stumps had scored 101 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. Woods hit up 42 and Gibroy made 30, not out.

Scores:—

H.M.S. "Titania."		
Button, b Wood	0	
Ball, c Wilkinson, b Wood	3	
Woods, c and b Newberry	0	
Gibroy, b Newberry	1	
Liden, c Glenn, b Wood	10	
Lee, b Wood	3	
Taylor, b Newberry	1	
Foord, b Newberry	0	
Abnett, b Newberry	0	
Hall, not out	0	
Gibbs, b Wood	0	
Extras	1	
Total	19	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wood	7	4	12	5
Newberry	7	2	6	5

R.A.S.C.

S.Q.M.S. Moss, b Liden	5
Corpl. Crowcroft, b Woods	0
Op. Tibbs, c Hall, b Woods	1
S.Major Edwards, b Woods	12
Q.M.S. Glenn, played on	0
b Woods	0
S.Sergt. Wilkinson, b Button	11
Lieut. Lathwaite, b Woods	0
Pte. Lyons, b Ball	22
L.Cpl. McIntyre, not out	10
S.Sergt. Woods, c Liden, b Button	6
Extras	9
Total	78

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woods	8	1	12	5
Liden	3	0	7	1
Gibroy	3	0	17	0
Button	4	0	21	2
Ball	3	0	10	1

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. 1st XI. v. SCOTS GUARDS.

This game takes place to-morrow on the U.S.R.C. ground. Kick-off at 4 p.m. Kowloon:—Angus; Wheeler and Dodson; Hadley, Sims and Baldwin; Pile, May, Vickar, Tiernan, and Miles. Reserves: Clark, Muir, and Bliss.

The Kowloon F.C. 2nd XI. match has been postponed.

BOXING.

JOHNNY RISCO DEFEATS PHIL SCOTT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 7th.

Phil Scott, the British heavy-weight champion, will appear in the ring for the third time in less than five weeks to-morrow against Johnny Risko, the Cleveland fighter. The contest will be over ten rounds and is being contested at Baker, commencing at 4 a.m. Greenwich Time.

Scott's manager states that Scott is one hundred per cent. better to-day than when he landed in America.

Scott's first fight in New York ended in the first round, Knute Hansen punishing him severely. There was much Press criticism of the British fighter, but on November 29th, he knocked out Wayne Munn in the tenth round after having the better of the contest from beginning to end.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8th.

Risko won on points.

Scott The Better Boxer.

Scott was scientifically superior and displayed a mastery defensive of unwavering steadiness in the face of the bull-like rushes of Risko, who, merely a wild swinger, won the decision by aggression. He caught Scott off his balance and floored him in the first round. He also floored him in the eighth with an "unidentified blow" in a clinch, Scott sinking on one knee with a painful expression. Scott's eye was cut in the ninth, but he finished fresh and cool.

Flyweight Contest.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8th.

Willie Smith, the conqueror of Baldock, lost the referee's decision in the 10-round bout here, to the ex-amateur American flyweight champion Dominick Petrone.

Smith was down four times but he forced the pace throughout and displayed superior science.

K.O.S.B. TOURNAMENT TO-MORROW.

A very attractive programme has been arranged for the boxing tournament between the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers and H.M.S. Argus.

This tournament was to have taken place at Murray Barracks to-night, but has been postponed to to-morrow night (Saturday), beginning at 9 o'clock.

Boxing fans will be well catered for, no fewer than eight "scraps" having been arranged, and some interesting fights are promised.

SINGING MILL GIRL.

ROMANCE OF A NORTH COUNTRY OPERATIVE.

DIVA'S PROTEGEE.

A romantic story is wrapped up in the personality of Miss Betty Blackburn, the dramatic soprano, who is delighting Stoll Picture Theatre audiences.

It is not many years since she was a tired little Lancashire mill girl, rising at dawn or before, tramping to the mill with hundreds of others, and toiling hard.

She knew something about singing, even at the age of thirteen, when she entered the mill. When, as a child of eight or nine, she was singing in the streets at a may-pole festival and collecting a sixpenny pennies and perhaps a sixpence or two, a schoolmaster was struck by the quality of her voice, and gave her singing lessons.

Then a wonderful opportunity came. A concert was announced in aid of repatriated soldiers. The schoolmaster was asked if he knew a singer who could help. He nominated Betty. The "Singing Mill Girl" created a sensation.

Extraordinary things, however, were going to happen to Betty. When she was reading some gossip paragraphs one day she saw it stated that Miss Calvé, the great prima donna, who was singing at the Queen's Hall, would take as a protégée any girl with a promising voice and "make a Carmen of her."

She wrote to Mme. Calvé, who heard her sing.

"To my unbounded delight she said she would take me as a pupil, and I started right away. Then she had to go abroad on her tour. That was in 1920, and she has not been back since; but before she went she discovered that I was singing by holding my head in a peculiar way, and suspected something wrong with my throat. She sent me to Dr. Lloyd, Caruso's doctor, and he advised an operation."

"The result was wonderful. The passages of my throat were cleared, and, to my utter astonishment, instead of my voice being a contralto I found it had been turned to a soprano."

ENGLAND'S RUGBY LOSS.

RETIREMENT OF L. J. CORBETT.

INCONSISTENT CORBETT.

Referring to the reported resignation of L. J. Corbett, the Bristol and England three-quarter, from rugby, E. H. D. Sewell says: "That this will be a loss goes without saying, especially in English Rugby's present famine both out of and by the scrum. Corbett was not a consistent player, but on his day was very good indeed. He had one such day last January against Wales at Twickenham, and was never again in the same class last season. That he played at all in that game was almost entirely due to John Daniell who insisted that Corbett was at the top of his form about then, and Daniell, therefore, as Western representative on the selection committee, had his way. Corbett's forte was the 'dummy,' and he was always half as good again a player on firm ground than he was on soft. He got one memorable try for England by passing the ball between his legs while stooping and with his back to the recipient, who actually scored."

Justifiable Hopes.

The retirement of Corbett will raise justifiable hopes in the minds of C. D. Arvold (Durham School and Cambridge), Rev. O. J. Fullames (Roxley Park), S. J. Huia (Warwickshire) and R. A. Buckingham (Leicester) for a centre position this season. Buckingham is really a stand-off but can play centre. Fullames missed his Blue at Cambridge, but much of last and of this season's successes are due to his play. I have not yet heard how Arvold played on the recent Argentine tour. Huia has been knocking at the door for three seasons. If the Bombay Gymkhana captain R. G. Hopkins (Cheltenham, Blackheath and Trials) could get home for three months at the New Year he'd be a certainty. R. H. Hamilton-Wicks is away in America but is due back in January and H. M. Locke is getting past his zenith. On the form he showed in April at Colombes J. N. S. Williams of Waterloo is England's fullback this season and so in front of him we may hear of J. C. Gibbs and H. C. Catheside on the wings to Rev. O. R. Fullames and C. D. Arvold, with R. A. Buckingham stand-off to inimitable A. T. Young. If playing C. C. Bishop (Cambridge University) could fill a centre stand-off position very well. He is one of the best of the younger backs.

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S PROMISE.

FIVE HUNDRED LIBERAL CANDIDATES NEXT TIME.

"There will be at least 500 Liberal candidates at the next election, and the Party is determined to fight independently for its principles," said Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Portsmouth.

If the Conservative Government was alarmed at the prospect, the remedy lay wholly in its own hands. It could introduce and pass in the present Parliament a measure for Proportional Representation, or, as many preferred, allow the real mind of the nation to be obtained, and the scandal of minority representatives and minority Government such as the present Government, to be ended.

"Inactivity."

"The loss of confidence in the present Government is mainly due to its inactivity. There is need of action, there is need of effort, if the national position is to be re-established."

It is essential to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of employers and employed in order to achieve efficiency of production, but this co-operation cannot be assured so long as our industrial system arouses in the worker a sense of injustice, so long as it arouses not his confidence but his resentment.

There is need of an active development of the national resources on modern lines, particularly in relation to coal, the use of the land, and transport.

Thirdly, it is essential that there should be a careful management of the national finances and a lightning of the dead-weight burdens of national and local taxation.

When I see the portraits of Mr. Baldwin with his inseparable companion, his pipe, I think how right that is, how symbolic. It reminds us that Conservative promises end in smoke. (Applause.)

PROSPERITY OF AMERICA.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS INCREASED.

MR. MELLON'S REPORT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th.

In his annual report on finances, Mr. Mellon lays stress on "the unusual combination of circumstances," namely the large volume of business, done, simultaneously with declining commodity prices, high wages, and lower costs, resulting in sustained purchasing power.

The banks increased their loans and investments by about two milliards of dollars, and simultaneously reduced their dependence on the Federal reserve system.

Revised estimates show that the war cost the United States thirty-five milliards of dollars.

The country's gold stock on October 31st this year was \$4,545,000,000, compared with \$4,554,000,000 at the same date in 1924, mainly owing to the policy aimed at a restoration of the gold standard all over the world, a policy which had found expression in granting credits to a number of European issue banks, and in the discount and open market plan, which as far as possible avoided a rate position which would attract gold to America and strain the European money markets.

Goodwill in Industry.

The maintenance of high wages and good conditions, the control of immigration, and the modification of the anti-trust laws, are the main planks of the United States labour policy laid down by Secretary Davis in his annual report, declaring that never in its history has the country witnessed such a degree of general harmony between workers and employers.

The attitude of goodwill in partnership is growing; nevertheless further co-operation in the field of industry would benefit the general public, notably in coal mining, in which a series of corporations with combined selling agencies would aid in solving the problems.

GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

THREATENED LOCKOUT AVERTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Dec. 7th.

The iron and steel industrial magnates threatened lock-out on January 1st, owing to the workers demanding an 8 hour day and higher wages, will not materialise, in consequence of the intervention by the official arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Labour, whose decision is final.

Krupps' Profits.

Essen, Dec. 7th. Messrs. Krupps' net profit for the business year 1926-27, is 13,000,000 marks, compared with a loss of 2,000,000 marks last year.

SHARP FALL IN STOCK MARKET.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Dec. 7th.

A sharp recession in the stock market in many important issues, ranging from one to four dollars per share, is attributed to Mr. Coolidge's reiteration of his intention not to stand for the next Presidential election.

Perhaps also the anticipation that the shipment of a million dollars in gold to England, yesterday, might be followed by others, and lead to higher interest rates, may have had something to do with this effect on stocks.

3 SUICIDES, 1 ROOM.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS.

BERLIN.

Three young Communists shot themselves in a house at Coepenick. The three—Willy Wutze, a workman, aged 24; Albert Haak, aged 28, in the employ of the Russian Trade Delegation; and Richard Mietching, a mason, aged 22—were together in the home of Haak's mother after a Communist demonstration. They seemed in good spirits and sang party songs.

"Look after our bodies if we die," said Haak suddenly to his mother, who thought he was joking. The three retired to a bedroom, and suddenly three shots were heard.

Haak's mother found Wutze lying dead in a pool of blood. Her son and Mietching lay on the ground seriously wounded, and the latter has since died. If Haak survives he will be blind for life.

The police believe that they shot themselves one after the other with the revolver which was found on the floor.

U.S. AND NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

NO ASSURANCES BY BRITAIN.

EVERY EFFORT TO FURTHER PROGRESS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 7th.

The question was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether in the course of conversation with leading officials of the United States prior to and during the naval disarmament conference at Geneva any statements were made by any British official representative which were calculated to convey assurance as to no difficulty being raised by Great Britain over naval disarmament negotiations.

Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that he was not aware of any conversations having taken place between British and American official representatives prior to the conference on the actual merits of the questions at issue. As to those which took place during the conference they were obviously of an informal and private character and equally there was no record of them.

Answering Commander Kenworthy (Labour), Mr. Locker Lampson said the Government would lose no opportunity of furthering progress in the limitation of naval armaments. The British representative on the preparatory commission at Geneva had discretion to bring forward the British proposals whenever he thought the occasion propitious.



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Pres. Harrison ... Sun. Jan. 1st, 6 a.m.	Pres. Van Buren ... Sun. Feb. 12th
Pres. Monroe ... Sun. Jan. 15th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes ... Sun. Feb. 26th
Pres. Jackson ... Dec. 12th, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley ... Dec. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Dec. 18th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Harrison ... Jan. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Dec. 20th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson ... Jan. 3rd, 6 p.m.

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ANGERS ... A	2nd Nov.	4th Jan.	"
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MAGISTRATE AND COUNSEL
ALL ATHLETES.

ACTION BY GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL POSSIBLE.

Sport in a parlour rather than a trial in a police court was the impression of yesterday's proceedings at the Mansion House when Dr. Dorothy Logan, of Harley-street and King's College and other London hospitals, was fined £100 and £10 10s. costs for making a false declaration with her trainer, the omnibus-driver, Horace Carey, who was fined £50 and £5 5s. costs, in the notorious Channel swim hoax.

The Mansion House Court is really more of a parlour than a police court, and the chief actors in this interesting trial were well-known people in the world of sport.

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., the Lord Mayor, who tried the case, is well known as a keen and capable cricketer. Mr. G. D. Roberts, who defended Dr. Logan, is a handsome giant and an international Rugby forward. Mr. Charles Wallace, for the prosecution, is a broad-shouldered athlete who captained his college in the Rugby game at Oxford. Mr. C. Gallon, who defended Carey, has an excellent athletic record.

Miss Gleitze Present.

Also in court were Miss Mercedes Gleitze, the London typist who swam the Channel; Mr. Temme, another Channel swimmer; and Miss Ivy Hawkes, who has made more than one plucky effort to beat the Channel tide.

Two hours before the court opened a crowd, composed mainly of women and girls, collected outside the Mansion House.

Sir Rowland Blades was accompanied on the Bench by the Lady Mayoresse, their twin daughters, and several women friends. Neither Dr. Logan nor Carey was asked to enter the dock, both being provided with chairs in the wall of the tiny court.

Dr. Logan is a well-developed woman with apple red cheeks, a firm mouth, and merry blue eyes twinkling behind rimless spectacles. She was dressed in a black gown with short sleeves and open neck, curiously suggesting a swimming costume. Carey is a well-built man with a Greco-Roman nose and an unobtrusive manner.

No Allegation of Fraud.

Mr. G. D. Roberts, defending, said: "If there was any element of fraud involved or if there was any allegation that Dr. Logan acted as she did to endeavour to benefit herself or to prejudice anyone else, then the plea of guilty would have been entered."

After carrying the hoax through, Dr. Logan had no idea that any statutory declaration would have to be signed.

"Punished Enough."

"She has really been punished enough, if I may take the liberty of suggesting that," said Mr. Roberts. "She has had the worst possible things said about her publicly, although, of course, she cannot complain about that."

"She is liable—I only say liable—as a member of the medical profession to action being taken against her by the General Medical Council. Is any further punishment really necessary?"

Mr. Gallon, for Carey, said that had it been appreciated that the necessity might arise for a statutory declaration or an affidavit to be brought into existence, Carey would have been horrified at the idea and would have washed his hands of the whole thing.

The hoax became an "old man of the sea" and too unwieldy to manage. Carey offered to the court an unqualified apology.

The Lord Mayor: I must find you both guilty of making false declarations. You are not before me for hoaxing the public, but for committing an offence akin to perjury, for which you could be sent to prison. You have treated with contempt and ridicule the important and most convenient part of our legal system applying to the whole country, and not only the City, by depriving the value of the statutory declaration. That is a most serious offence. On the question of character, we accept the fact that it is of the highest in that case.

Dr. Logan was granted 3 months and Carey 2 months in which to pay their fines and costs.

Mr. Roberts said: Dr. Logan might possibly appeal.

Mr. Richards (clerk): You will have seven days to consider the matter, and notice must be given in writing.

ENGLISH COOKING.

THOUGH UNHONOURED IT
CAN BE EXCELLENT.

[BY A FRENCHWOMAN.]

The other day I read in these columns an article stating that English food is the best in the world.

As a first principle, the cooking in his native land is to each person best. It seems to me, however, that English cooking does not receive the praise it deserves, either in England or in foreign countries.

There are I think, two reasons: lack of variety for one thing, and the fact that the best dishes are often spoiled by carelessness and neglect of that little detail which makes all the "piquant" and the "refined" of a dish.

That Delicious English Meal—Breakfast.

This is not, happily, a general rule, and I have tasted lovely meals in England. May I, a Frenchwoman, praise mint sauce, the freshness of your fish, the quality of your smoked haddock, the quality of your meat, and that delicious meal, your English breakfast—eggs and bacon, marmalade, hot rolls, muffins, and so on?

Delightful Pies and Puddings.

There are many other delightful things; for example, the pies, either meat or fruit—the latter served with fresh cream—and certain boiled puddings. It is already a long list—shall I add chutney and pickles?

As to your vegetables, perhaps it would be better not to speak of them, though, as a Frenchwoman, I think you do not use enough vegetables. You consider them, too, as mere companions to the meat, and therefore most of them are insipid.

The Traditional Roast Beef.

It might be that in other countries you find, as your correspondent did, some tasteless roast beef; but you find the same thing, unfortunately, in far too many English restaurants.

When I am in England give me a real slice of roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, and baked potatoes, and a trifle with a lot of fresh cream or a cherry pie.

Then I will say that if English cooking is perhaps not the best in the world, it is nevertheless excellent.

MARRIAGE OF DEFECTIVES.

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION BY
L.C.C. COMMITTEE.

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT IN
ENGLAND.

Legislation to make illegal the marriage of mental defectives is advocated by the London County Council Mental Hospital Committee, who recommended that the Council should make representations on the subject to the Minister of Health.

This proposal was put forward in resolutions received from the County Councils of Leicestershire, Southampton, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Cornwall, who also recommended (1) the segregation of the mentally defective, and (2) measures for preventing the propagation of mental unfit. In their report the Committee state that they are not prepared to suggest that surgical sterilisation should be adopted as a prophylactic for mental deficiency, but are of opinion that it should be made illegal for any mentally defective person under a detention order to marry.

"We have been advised that this proposal, if it should become law, would have the effect in a marriage, one party to which is a mentally defective person, of depriving either party from legally claiming any right to the property of the other party as the husband or wife of the other, inasmuch as the parties would not in fact have been married; that as the children of such a union would be illegitimate, they could not legally claim any rights in the property of their parents under the laws of intestacy; that any disposition of property which was intended to be in favour of such children might be ineffective unless very specially worded; and that there would be an addition to the risks at present attendant upon a purchase of property, as a title to property which is dependent upon a marriage, evidence of which has been apparently proved by production of a marriage certificate, might subsequently be held to be bad on the ground that one of the parties concerned was at the time a mentally defective person.

"Notwithstanding these considerations, we are of opinion that legislation such as we suggest is desirable. At present it may not be possible in the case of a mentally defective woman, after marriage, to show that she is 'subject to be dealt with' on one of the grounds prescribed in section 2 (b) of the Act of 1913, and she may legitimately have children who, there is grave probability, will themselves be defective, and who, moreover, must remain under the parental authority of a mother who is, by reason of her own defect, the last person to be entrusted with family responsibility. This is a state of affairs which, in the interests alike of society and of the individuals concerned, should not be perpetuated."

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail and Dollar Lines.

President Jackson, Dec. 11th.
President Pierce, Dec. 18th.
President Garfield, Dec. 17th.
President Taft, Dec. 19th.
President McKinley, Dec. 25th.
President Harrison, Dec. 31st.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changteh, to-day.
Taiping, Jan. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Peking, Dec. 24th.
City of Madras, Jan. 21st.
City of Adelaide, Feb. 18th.

Ben Line.

Bendoran, Dec. 12th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Cyclops, to-day.

Diomed, Dec. 13th.

Memnon, Dec. 13th.

Antenor, Dec. 16th.

Macdon, Dec. 17th.

Helena, Dec. 20th.

Pyrrhus, Dec. 23rd.

Tydarus, Dec. 23rd.

Patroclus, Dec. 26th.

Ision, Dec. 30th.

Perseus, Jan. 1st.

Myrmidon, Jan. 7th.

Rhesus, Jan. 8th.

Hector, Jan. 13th.

Proteus, Jan. 17th.

Troilus, Jan. 31st.

Nereus, Jan. 31st.

Philoctetes, Feb. 2nd.

Talthybius, Feb. 5th.

Aeneas, Feb. 12th.

Autolycus, Feb. 19th.

Achilles, Feb. 27th.

Medon, Feb. 28th.

Brillorophon, Mar. 2nd.

Calchas, Mar. 4th.

Sarpodon, Mar. 8th.

British-India and Apar Line.

Garmula, Dec. 12th.

Tilaura, Dec. 12th.

Dodwell & Co.

Calulu, Dec. 13th.

Corby Castle, Jan. 1st.

Viminate, Jan. 5th.

Bowes Castle, Jan. 22nd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Java, Jan. 15th.

Australia, Feb. 22nd.

Asia, Mar. 14th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arafura, Jan. 2nd.

Tanda, Feb. 8th.

Glen Line.

Glenogle, Dec. 22nd.

Glenamoy, Jan. 21st.

Glenamara, Jan. 28th.

Glenapp, Feb. 2nd.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Vogel, Dec. 15th.

Rames, Dec. 19th.

Albert Vogler, Dec. 31st.

Oldenburg, Jan. 15th.

Havelland, Jan. 28th.

Mackenburg, Feb. 5th.

Holland East Asia Line.

Zosma, Dec. 13th.

Oostkerk, Jan. 10th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Tjisondari, Dec. 12th.

Tjibodas, Dec. 19th.

Tjialak, Dec. 19th.

Tjiamanok, Dec. 22nd.

Tjikembang, Dec. 26th.

Tjikini, Jan. 2nd.

Tjiluwang, Jan. 2nd.

Tjiloroa, Jan. 5th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Chenonceaux, Dec. 21st.

St. Louis, Dec. 23rd.

Angers, Jan. 4th.

D'Arctique, Jan. 18th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunka Maru, to-day.

Sada Maru, to-morrow.

Haruna Maru, Dec. 11th.

Tokushima Maru, Dec. 11th.

Lyons Maru, Dec. 14th.

Osaka Maru, Dec. 14th.

Aki Maru, Dec. 15th.

Kamakura Maru, Dec. 15th.

Hakozaki Maru, Dec. 16th.

Rakuyo Maru, Dec. 17th.

Akita Maru, Dec. 18th.

Rangoon Maru, Dec. 19th.

Malaya Maru, Dec. 20th.

Tango Maru, Dec. 20th.

Kamo Maru, Dec. 20th.

Seijo Maru, Dec. 23th.

Nagano Maru, Dec. 29th.

Hakusan Maru, Dec. 30th.

Tottori Maru, Dec. 30th.

Hakodate Maru, Jan. 7th.

Gingyo Maru, Jan. 13th.

Kitano Maru, Jan. 13th.

Calcutta Maru, Feb. 1st.

Tatsuno Maru, Feb. 1st.

Mishimi Maru, Feb. 12th.

Mishimi Maru, Feb. 21st.

Neiddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Koenigsberg, Dec. 13th.

Derfflinger, Dec. 19th.

Saarlucke, Jan. 17th.

Coblenz, Feb. 14th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Kidderpore, to-day.

Mantra, to-day.

Kalyan, Dec. 13th.

Devanah, Dec. 23rd.

Dalta, Dec. 31st.

Malva, Jan. 6th.

Khyber, Jan. 20th.

Khiva, Jan. 27th.

Macedonia, Feb. 3rd.

Kashmir, Feb. 17th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Canton, Jan. 8th.

Delhi, Jan. 13th.



REGULAR PORT-PORT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STRANERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKENBANG	BATAVIA	In Port	16th Dec.	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJISONDARI ...	S'HAL, K'LUNG	12th Dec.	15th "	BATAVIA
TJISALAK ...	JAVA, MACASSAR	10th "	21st "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIRODAS ...	N.O. & AMOT	19th "	22nd "	BATAVIA
TJIMANOK ...	BATAVIA	22nd "	24th "	SHANGHAI, K'LUNG
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL, K'LUNG & AMOT	26th "	29th "	MACASSAR & JAV.
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA, MACASSAR	2nd Jan.	4th Jan.	AMOT & SAIGON
TJIKINI ...	N.O. & AMOT	2nd "	5th "	BATAVIA "
TJISAROEAL ...	BATAVIA	5th "	17th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SUIKANG"	On 10th Dec.	6 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI "CHENAN"	On 10th Dec.	1 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANTUNG"	On 11th Dec.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KWANGTUNG"	On 11th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY "YINGCHOW"	On 11th Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SINKANG"	On 13th Dec.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHINHUA"	On 14th Dec.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI "CHUSAN"	On 16th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SZCHUEN"	On 16th Dec.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK "KIANGSU"	On 17th Dec.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KIANGSU"	On 18th Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SUNNING"	On 19th Dec.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "LINAN"	On 22nd Dec.	8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUICHOW"	On 22nd Dec.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SOOCHOW"	On 24th Dec.	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY "LUCHOW"	On 25th Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANCI"	On 26th Dec.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KATING"	On 26th Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SHANTUNG"	On 28th Dec.	5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUICHOW"	On 30th Dec.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANKING"	On 1st Jan.	7 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KAIKING"	On 1st Jan.	10 a.m.

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TAIPING	9th March	16th March

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S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	... Via Suez Canal	23rd January
S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY"	... Via Suez Canal	20th February
S.S. "LYCAON"	... Via Suez Canal	9th March

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 7th.
Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,583 tons, Capt. T. Urayama, from Dairen, which port she left on December 2nd, with vermicelli and beans, lying at buoy No. C40.—O.S.K.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese str., 1,427 tons, Capt. M. Suzuki, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C83.—M.B.K.

Newchuan, British str., 1,501 tons, Capt. N. Hardie, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B0.—B. & S.

Tai Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo San, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Chong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Talma, British str., 6,154 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, R.D., R.N.R., from Osaka and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

December 8th.
Apoey, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. A. W. Hall, from Bangkok, which port she left on November 30th, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. B21.—Wo Fat Shing.

Empress of Russia, British str., 8,783 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosker, R.N.R., from Vancouver and Japan ports and Shanghai. The first mentioned port she left on November 18th, with 972 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.

Kaitu Maru, Japanese str., 905 tons, Capt. M. Eguchi, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C40.—M.S.K.

Limchow, French str., 1,415 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Sing Kee Co.

Taipei No. 1, Japanese str., 1,470 tons, Capt. S. Kushnerenko, from Parners Island, which port she left on December 5th, lying at "Stonecutters"—Tung Wo & Co.

Toyo Maru, No. 1, Japanese str., 1,309 tons, Capt. K. Kajikawa, from Dairen, which port she left on December 2nd, with coal and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B43.—M.B.K.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Gellie, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 4th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

December 8th.
Aukla Maru, for Shanghai.
Chung Kong, for Tourane.
Edenton, for Manila.
Empress of Russia, for Manila.
Halvard, for Saigon.
Hain Foo Sing, for Saigon.
Hua Tai, for Keelung.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Shin Hing, for Macao.
Sinking, for Canton.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Tai Lee No. 1, for Shanghai.
Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon.
Talma, for Singapore.
Yingchow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver via Japan ports and Shanghai, on December 8th.—Mr. J. Abe, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. R. Bell, Miss A. Brennan, Mr. G. Bow, Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mr. H. Chun, Mrs. G. Castello, Mrs. K. H. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Ching Chuen, Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Cho, Mr. B. Chen, Mr. K. C. Chang, Mr. K. P. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. H. Chambers, Mr. M. A. Cohen, Mr. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. G. Davies, Miss P. Davies, Mr. A. C. Deacon, Mr. E. J. Ellis, Mr. L. Fern, Mr. C. P. Fan, Mr. A. B. Fung, Paymaster E. T. M. Green, Comdr. R. M. Hunt, Mr. A. W. Hodge, Mr. M. W. Hsu, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. S. G. Kwik, Mr. S. L. Kwik, Mr. K. W. Kwai, Mr. P. Eng, Mr. T. M. Lam, Mr. P. S. Lam, Mr. Y. M. Lo, Mrs. P. M. Loong Hing Kee and two infants, The Misses Lee, Mr. C. M. da Leisao, Mr. J. Luz, Mrs. G. da Milla, Mr. W. Maier, Capt. A. G. Marsant, Mr. L. J. Matthew, Miss J. Mathers, Mr. L. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noble, Mr. D. I. Percival, Mr. H. C. Pullen, Mr. H. M. Spence, Mr. B. L. Seton, Winton, Mr. F. H. Sun, Mr. Henry Shih, Miss D. Stobbing, Lady F. Trywhitt, Miss Tyrwhitt, Mr. A. Tse, Miss K. C. Wharton, Mr. K. Wakasugi, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Wright, Mr. Yu Chia Sang, Mr. W. K. E. Yau, Mr. H. A. L. Conant, Mrs. L. Atkinson, Rev. Fr. P. Couture, Mrs. J. K. Chai, Mrs. W. Y. Chin, Mr. Y. C. Chan, Mrs. S. Ching, Mr. and Mrs. Y. W. Chan and two infants, Misses Chan (4), Master Chan, Mr. H. C. Chen, Mrs. Y. C. Ching, Mrs. Y. S. Ching, Mr. H. El-Azar, Rev. Fr. P. Gagne, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. Kee Brown and infant, Mr. C. C. Kwan, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Kwok and two sons, Mr. Kong Assou, Mrs. S. M. L. Leong, Mr. C. Leong, Mr. P. Leong, Mr. S. Y. Li, Mrs. F. P. Mason, Miss P. S. Mason, Mr. Mah Hing, Mr. and Mrs. A. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Ng, Rev. Fr. G. M. Poudre, Mr. S. K. Poon, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Pionkoff, Mr. A. Ross, Miss H. F. Skinner, Miss M. J. M. Smeele, Mr. S. T. Sin, Mr. So Chen Pan, Mr. K. H. Tan, Miss Y. S. Tong, Mr. S. H. Tong, Mr. F. C. Wong, Miss Young Gee Bing, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. You, Mr. T. C. Yung, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Yuen, Master Yuen, Mr. N. Yoshioka, Mr. K. T. Chan, Mr. S. C. Chow, Mr. K. Y. Chin, Mrs. E. Laurel and son. Among passengers passing through on their way to Manila were—Mrs. F. E. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beach, Mr. R. Brengert, Mr. R. M. Davison, Mr. T. H. Fotheringham, Mr. A. T. Howes, Miss P. Herliax, Mr. C. B. Hayden, Miss D. W. Jones, Mr. M. Jhamat-mal, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jackling, Dr. H. E. Stafford, Mr. M. Sasaki, Mr. Say Kim Pon, Mr. C. C. Walker, Mrs. J. V. Alinsod, Mrs. Atkins and infant, Mrs. G. D. Adams and infant, Mr. H. Beagle, Miss R. Bohlen, Mr. G. E. Cox, Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Desterhaft and son, Mrs. G. W. Doggett, Mr. J. M. de Encarnacao, Mr. and Mrs. A. Florentino, Mr. B. W. Hancock, Mr. C. H. Hierro and two infants, Miss A. Hierro, Mr. Ho Lu Chuan, Mr. and Mrs. Lupton and son, Mrs. T. Meyanaga, Mr. R. Neri, Miss G. Roth, Mr. G. Tematsu, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Williams, and Mrs. E. Wunder.

Departures.

December 8th.—Mrs. J. V. Alinsod, Mrs. Atkins and infant, Mrs. C. D. Adams and infant, Mrs. F. E. Adamson, Mr. H. Beagle, Miss R. Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beach, Mr. R. Brengert, Miss M. C. Basallos, Mr. C. E. Bryan, Father Botelo, Mr. G. E. Cox, Mr. Cock, Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Desterhaft, Master Desterhaft, Mrs. G. W. Doggett, Mr. R. M. Davison, Mr. C. A. Darnerville, Mrs. A. Douglas, Master I. K. Douglas, Master N. H. Douglas, Mr. J. M. de Encarnacao, Mr. and Mrs. A. Florentino, Mr. T. H. Fotheringham, Mr. S. M. Finn, Mr. B. W. Hancock, Mrs. C. H. Hierro and infant, Miss A. Hierro, Mr. A. T. Howes, Miss P. Herliax, Mr. C. B. Hayden, Mr. M. Hassarum, Miss D. W. Jones, Mr. M. Jhamat-mal, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jackling, Mr. M. Ledesma, Mr. E. W. Lathe, Mrs. T. Meyanaga, Miss J. Mathers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matute, Mr. R. Neri, Mr. Onson Jairey, Mr. N. Pavia, Mrs. G. B. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Miss G. Roth, Dr. H. E. Stafford, Mr. M. Sasaki, Mr. G. Umatsu, Mr. G. Urquiza, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Williams, Mrs. E. Wunder, Mr. C. C. Walter, Mrs. J. N. Wolfson, Miss M. Wolfson, Mr. B. F. Westmore, Mr. B. F. Westmore, Mr. H. Westmore.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer...	30.13	30.14	30.08
Temperature...	59	54	63
Humidity...	89	70	82
Wind...			
Direction...	NNE	N	North
Force...	1	1	3
Weather...	OR	O	B
Rain...	0.64	0.00	0.19

Lightest open-air temperature, 7th: 65
Lowest open-air temperature, 8th: 53

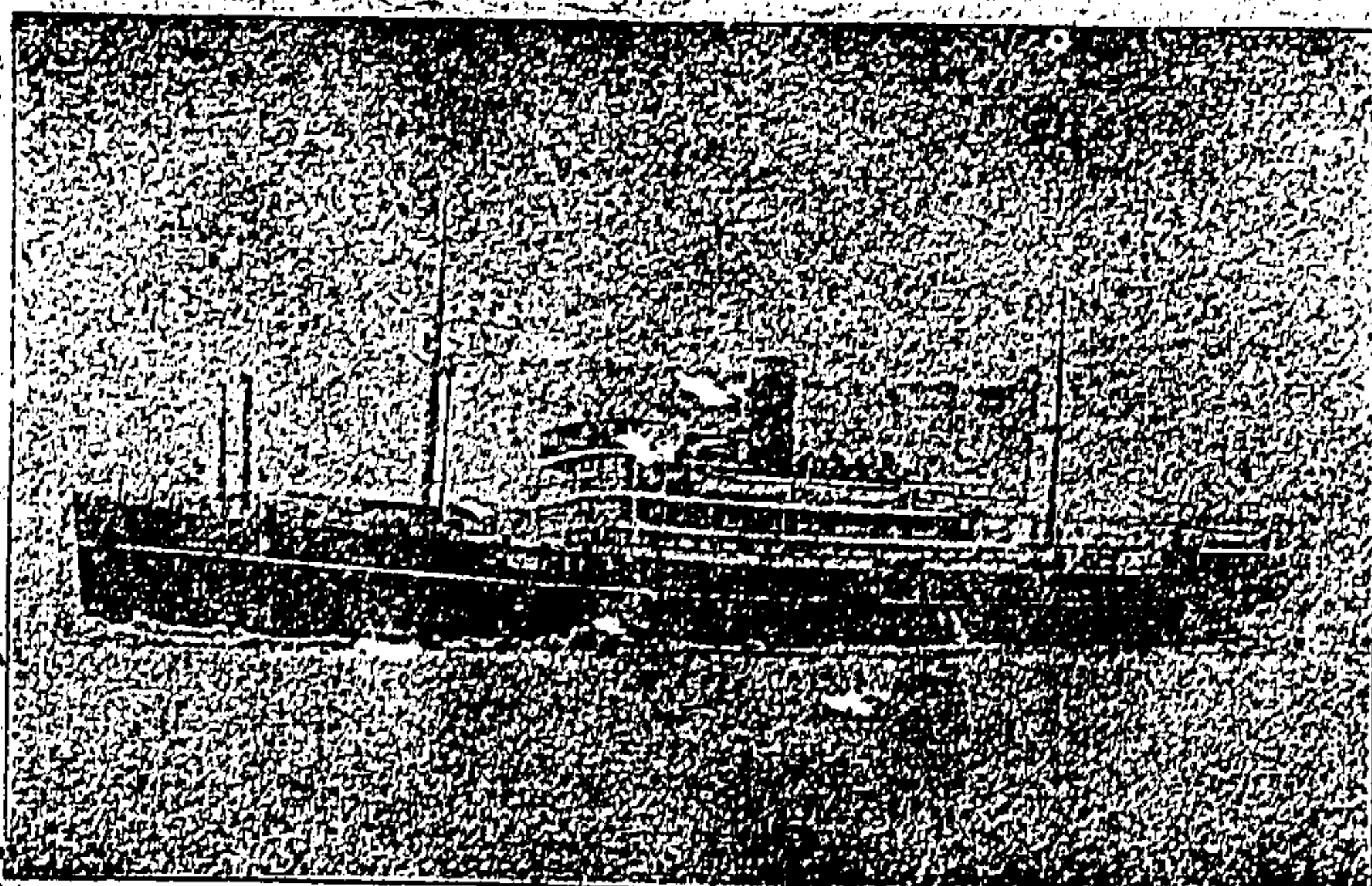
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 9th to 15th, 1927.			
High Water		Low Water	
Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	9	10 34	5.1
Sat.	10	11 35	4.8
Sun.	11	12 36	4.6
Mon.	12	1 37	4.4
Tues.	13	2 38	4.2
Wed.	14	3 39	4.0
Thur.	15	4 40	3.8

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING" "CHAKSANG" "KWAISANG" "HOPSANG"	Sun., 11th Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed., 14th Dec., at 7 a.m. Sun., 18th Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed., 21st Dec., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOI	"FOOKSANG"	Tues., 13th Dec., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SHANGHAI & CHEFOO	"OHEONGSHING"	Fri., 9th Dec., at 5 p.m.
CANTON	"KWAISANG"	Tues., 13th Dec., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tues., 13th Dec., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Fri., 23rd Dec., at 3 p.m.
Kobe via AMOI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 24th Dec., at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMB.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	(via Oran)	29th December
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	(via Oran)	21st January, 1928
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	(via Oran)	2nd March
Steamship "GLENSANDA"	(via Oran)	7th March

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VIADIVOSTOK.

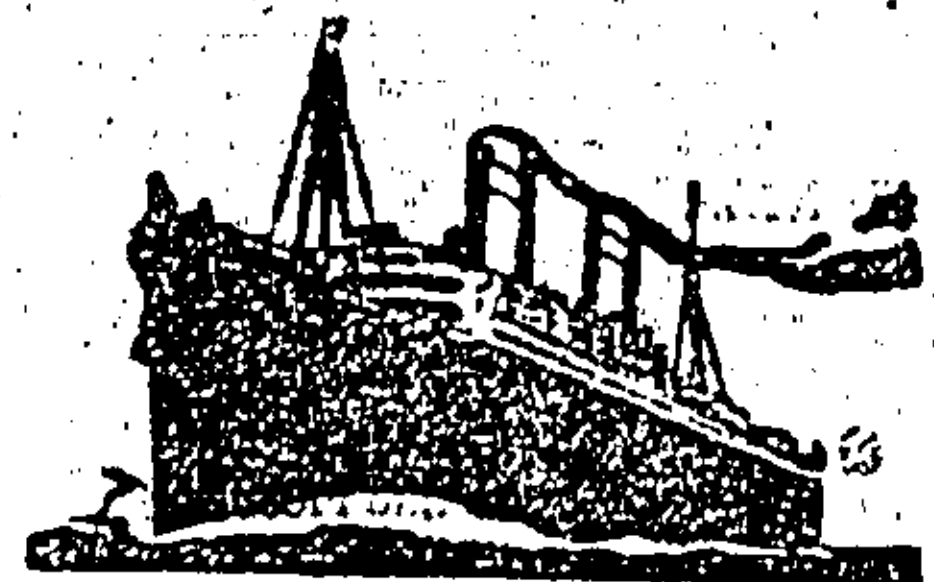
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	11th December
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	22nd December
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	31st January, 1928
Steamship "GLENSANDA"	...	28th January
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	2nd February

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To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN)	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "TRIER"	19th Dec., 1927.	17th Dec., 1927.
S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	17th Jan., 1928.	14th Jan., 1928.
S.S. "HAARBRUCKEN"	14th Feb., 1928.	11th Feb., 1928.
S.S. "COBLENZ"	14th Feb., 1928.	10th Mar., 1928.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
S.S. "KOENIGSBERG" ... on or about 19th Jan., 1928.
NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
S.S. "KOENIGSBERG" ... on or about 13th Dec., 1927.
Will Call at Marseilles besides the usual ports.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

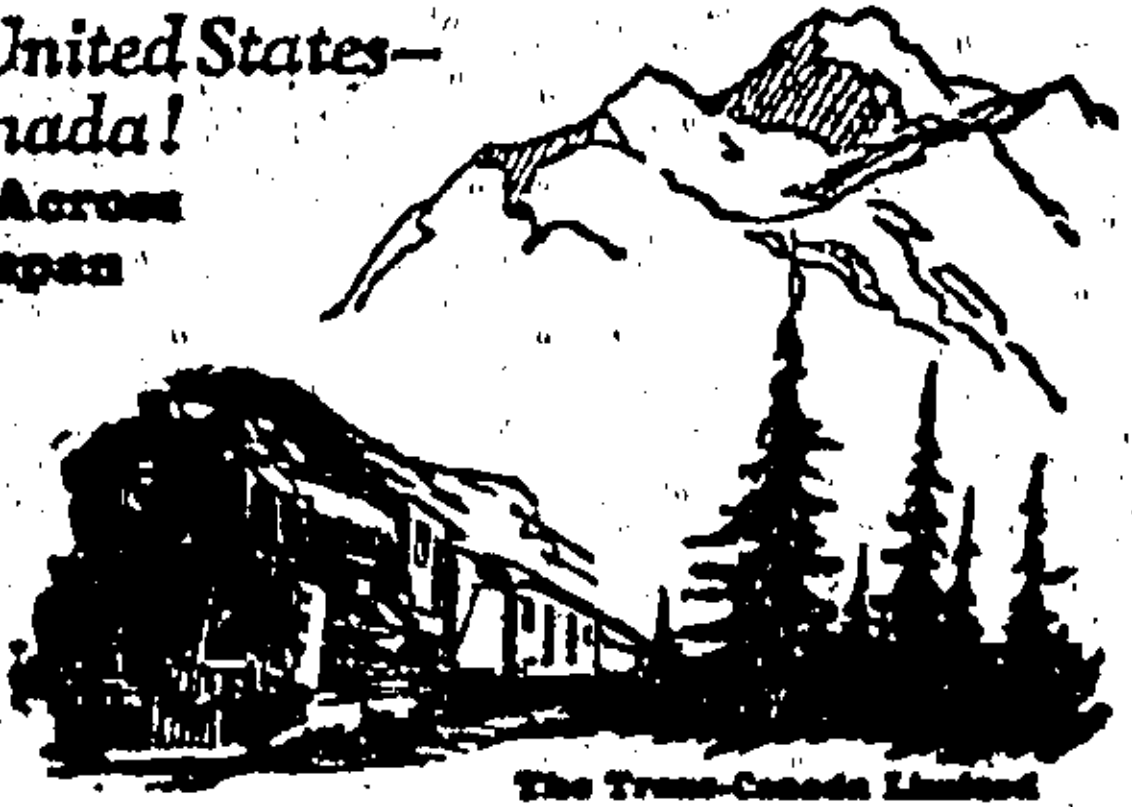
AND RETURN (Occupying 8 to 9 Days)			
HAINING	...	Friday,	the 9th December, at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	...	Tuesday,	the 13th December, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	...	Friday,	the 16th December, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Peking) and return by the same steamer at the reduced rate of \$5000 including meals while the steamer is in port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers

Shortest, Most Interesting Way to EUROPE

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
\$120, \$112, \$110, \$102, \$93, via SAN FRANCISCO.
\$9440, \$9450 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung)... Sunday, 11th Dec.
* TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Jan., 1928.
* TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Jan., "

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

* HAKOGAKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Dec.
* HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 31st Dec.
* KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 14th Jan., 1928.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

* TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1928.
* AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1928.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

* SADO MARU ... Sunday, 11th Dec.
* GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

* RAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

* KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 20th Jan., 1928.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* ASUKA MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec.
* TAKAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 8th Dec.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

* TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 12th Dec.
* AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* OCEAN MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 11th Dec.
* HARTNA MARU ... Monday, 12th Dec.
* KAMAKURA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 13th Dec.
* OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 15th Dec.
* BANGKOK MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

HEAVY LOCAL IMPORTS.

THROUGH CARGOES DOWN.

The Harbour Office returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that out of 15 arrivals, only four steamers carried freights for ports beyond the Colony. The total tonnage carried was far below the average. Local imports, however, were unusually heavy. The total tonnage entered for this port amounted to 21,402 tons. These were contributed by 12 vessels out of the 15 arrivals. Three British ships accounted for 4,033 tons. The two best returns were 3,650 tons by the French steamer *Linchou* from Haiphong and Hoihow, and 3,600 tons by the British ship *Alphey* from Bangkok.

Through freights totalled 2,433 tons. Of these 1,633 tons were carried in three British ships, and 800 tons on a French vessel. The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	8	4
Japanese	4	3
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	1	3
French	3	2
American	0	1
Total	15	13

"FATSHAN" BREAKS DOWN.

LOSES A PROPELLER.

The *Fatshan*, a twin-screw steamer on the Hong Kong-Canton run did not arrive until between 4.30 and 5 p.m. yesterday from Canton, instead of just after 2 p.m., the usual time for the afternoon steamer coming down.

Before she came in a wireless message had been received from the *Kinshan*, which left here for Canton yesterday morning, to the effect that propeller trouble had developed on the *Fatshan*.

It appears that the *Fatshan* lost one of her propellers, and had to proceed with one screw only. She goes into dock this morning.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
December 9th... 6.51 a.m.	5.39 p.m.	
" 10th... 6.52 "	5.39 "	
" 11th... 6.52 "	5.40 "	
" 12th... 6.53 "	5.40 "	
" 13th... 6.54 "	5.40 "	
" 14th... 6.54 "	5.41 "	
" 15th... 6.55 "	5.41 "	
" 16th... 6.55 "	5.41 "	
" 17th... 6.56 "	5.42 "	
" 18th... 6.56 "	5.42 "	
" 19th... 6.57 "	5.43 "	
" 20th... 6.58 "	5.43 "	
" 21st... 6.58 "	5.44 "	
" 22nd... 6.59 "	5.44 "	
" 23rd... 6.59 "	5.44 "	
" 24th... 7.00 "	5.45 "	
" 25th... 7.00 "	5.46 "	
" 26th... 7.00 "	5.46 "	
" 27th... 7.01 "	5.47 "	
" 28th... 7.01 "	5.47 "	
" 29th... 7.02 "	5.48 "	
" 30th... 7.02 "	5.48 "	
" 31st... 7.03 "	5.49 "	

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

DREDGING OFF KOWLOON.

(BY LONGSHOREMAN.)

A notice to mariners at the Harbour Office states that on and after Friday, December 8th (today), and until further notice dredging operations will be carried out off Tim Sha Tsui, Kowloon Point, in an area bounded as follows:—

North Boundary: Lat. 22° 15' 02" North.
South Boundary: Lat. 22° 17' 43" North.
East Boundary: Long. 114° 9' 50" East.
West Boundary: Long. 114° 9' 40" East.

Masters of all vessels are to proceed at a speed not greater than five knots when approaching and in the vicinity of this area, and are not to pass between the dredger and her anchor buoy. Warning is given that survey operations will be carried out from time to time in connection with the dredging of this area. Masters of vessels are warned to keep clear of all sampans, motor boats and buoys used on this work, which shall carry a red flag and they are asked to keep a good lookout for all craft so employed.

Light Buoy Withdrawn.

A notice from the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, states that on December 12th, owing to shoal water, the West Spit Light-buoy, marking the western approach to the old Tsungming Crossing Yangtze River, will be withdrawn.

Death Of Passenger.

The master of the Norwegian steamer *Propper*, reported on arrival yesterday morning that a Chinese passenger had died.

Alteration In Yangtze Aids To Navigation.

A notice from the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs, Shanghai, states that on December 25th the following alterations will be made in the floating aids to navigation marking the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze River.

Light buoy painted red, and to be known as *Clamp Buoy*, and showing an occulting white light for 8 seconds, light four seconds, eclipse four seconds, will be established to mark the Northern side of the Fairway. From the buoy, House Island Beacon will bear N. 74° E. and distant 5 miles. The Middle Ground Light Buoy will be moved N. 33° W. about 13 miles, and its colour changed from black to red. Character of the light will remain the same. From the new position of the buoy, House Island Beacon will bear N. 75° E. distant 3.9 miles. This buoy will mark the Northern side of the Fairway.

All bearings given are magnetic.

"Fook Hong" Undocked.

The *a.s. Fook Hong* undocked from Taikoo yesterday morning, and anchored at Sham Shui Po.

Ashore For A While.

The *a.s. Kookah*, arriving yesterday morning, reports having been ashore at Samshui, but was refitted without damage.

Recent Collision Sequel.

The *a.s. Anjou* and the *a.s. Wing Hung* were in collision on the 23rd ult., and shortly afterwards the *a.s. Wing Hung* went ashore near Pakhau village. It is understood that an enquiry has been asked for by Capt. Smith, of the *Wing Hung*, but no date has yet been fixed for the hearing. The two ships were proceeding to Wanchow at the time of the mishap.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

Chinese deck passengers to the number of 1,775 were brought into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *a.s. Moreau* will leave for Shanghai, Moji and Kobe at 5 p.m. today (Friday), December 8th. The *N.D.L. m.s. Koenigsberg*, from Europe, left Singapore on December 8th, and is expected to arrive here on December 13th. She will sail for Shanghai via Takao on December 14th. The *m.v. Delhi* (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Rotterdam on December 8th, and is due in Hong Kong on or about January 13th.

The *m.v. England* (H.A.L.), left Singapore on Wednesday at 8.15 p.m. via Moji, and is due here next Thursday morning, the 15th inst.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, Witherington, *Brue*, *France*, *South Wall Basin*, *Peterel*, *Tern*, *East Wall Basin*, *S/Ms. L. 1, L. 7, L. 15, L. 19*, *North Arm*, *Argus*, *West Wall Dock*, *Titanis*, *S/Ms. L. 2, L. 3*, *In Dock*, *Stirling*, *Stornoway*, *Neasus*, *Cicada*, *Kowloon*, *Anchorage*, *Wireless*, *No. 1 Buoy*, *Carlisle*, *No. 2 Buoy*, *Bluebell*, *No. 3 Buoy*, *Harold*, *No. 4 Buoy*, *Tranquil*, *No. 5 Buoy*, *Marathon*, *No. 6 Buoy*, *Castor*, *No. 7 Buoy*, *Ambrus*, *S/M. L. 1*, *No. 8 Buoy*, *Peterfield*, *No. 9 Buoy*, *Seraph*, *Sepoy*, *No. 10 Buoy*, *Seraph*, *Sindar*, *No. 11 Buoy*, *Thracian*, *No. 12 Buoy*, *Wolverine*, *No. 13 Buoy*, *Belgic*, *No. 25 Buoy*, *Khariki*, *No. A23 Buoy*, *Ruthenia*.

Foreign Men of War:—U.S.S.

Pampanga, *French*, *Argus*, *Marne*.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following were the vessels in port yesterday:—

British:—*Apoah*, *Cheong Shing*, *Talma*, *Hydrangea*, *Chinhua*, *Sinkiang*, *Wing Hung*, *Kwangchong*, *Hongkong*, *Haida*, *Tanning*, *Bornio*, *Chiller*, *Thompson*, *Exangtung*, *Ling Nam*, *Kaloon*, *Chandi*, *Lancaster*, *Cattle*, *Sui Sang*, *Halaud*, *Tran Yunnan*, *Hop Sang*, *Amurestan*, *Samatra*, *Taihou*.
American:—*Edenton*.
Norwegian:—*Propper*, *J. Lude*, *Mowinkel*, *Helios*, *Mundego*.
Panama:—*Laurie*.
French:—*Linchou*, *Hanoi*.
Japanese:—*Taiyo Maru*, *Konan Maru*, *Togo Maru*, *No. 1*, *Busho Maru*, *Yubari Maru*, *Siberia Maru*.
Chinese:—*Tatseima*, *Chung Hing*, *Tai Fook Sing*, *Hoi Cheung*, *Haiman*, *Confucius*, *Devaungue*, *Hua Tai*, *Shing Ming*, *Hain Fook Sing*, *Fook Hong*, *Derwent*, *Ban Fook*, *Song Poo Tye*, *Lee Cheung*, *Gen. H. Hunt*, *Gen. H. King*, *Jun Sun*, *Dutch*, *Gen. H. Hunt*, *Taiwan*, *Tianan*, *Jun*, *Hankow*, *Otto*, *Hong Kong*.
Portuguese:—*Kong On*, *King On*.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF TOKIO" ... 3rd January
"CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 18th
"CITY OF PEKIN" ... 14th February
"CITY OF BENARES" ... 20th
... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

AUSTRALIA SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE

"CITY OF SPARTA" ... 7th January
"CITY OF PALERMO" ... 7th February
... Leaves Singapore

For FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

Through FREIGHT and PASSENGER bookings from HONG KONG in conjunction with "ELLERMAN" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF LAHORE" ... 27th December
"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... 23rd January
"CITY OF KIMBERLEY" ... 20th February
... via Suez Canal

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

"MYRTLEBANK" ... 5th February
... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINEOW" ... 1st Half April
... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Xai-xai, Moçimboa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Ladoris Bay, Welvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply—

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BORNEO, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MADRAGUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEBEC,
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, ADEN, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* MANTUA	10,948	10th Dec, Noon	Marseilles and London.
* HIYELAN	4,614	12th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
* KHYA MARU	9,136	17th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
* KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull
* MOREA	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
* KALYAN	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits and Bombay.
* DEVANHA	9,165	21st Jan.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull
* MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
* KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
* MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
* KHYA	9,136	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
* KASHMIR	9,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
* KARMALA	9,125	24th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
* MANTUA	10,948	31st Mar.	do
* KALYAN	9,144	7th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MONGOLIA	10,944	14th April	Marseilles and London.
* MOREA	10,953	21st April	do
* KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MALWA	10,986	20th May	Marseilles and London.
* DEVANHA	9,165	5th June	do
* MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd June	do

* Not carrying Passengers.
* Passengers to Singapore only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* TILAWA	10,006	14th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
* GARMULA	9,000	10th Jan.	do
* TAKLIWA	7,935	14th Jan.	do

B.L.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2d class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
* GARMULA	9,000	27th Jan., 1928	do
* TANDA	9,956	2nd Mar.	do

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durban, and other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* MOREA	10,953	9th Dec., 5 p.m.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe

